THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 209

ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Cars Checked at Resorts; Moscow Open to Diplomats; Curb Exports to Argentina

The World's Day—August 2, 1943

Massachusetts: Many Motorists Drive to Beaches

Registration numbers of 3,300 automobiles found parked at Massachusetts beach resorts yesterday were taken by OPA inspectors. [Page 2.]

Former United States Representative Thomas A. Flaherty (D) was appointed to the Boston Transit Commission today by Mayor Tobin to succeed Daniel McGillicuddy, who has been named Acting Secretary during the service of William T. Doyle in the Navy.

Wendell L. Willkie will spend Labor Day week end at the Lancaster, N. H., summer home of Sinclair Weeks, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, it was announced in Concord, N. H., today. [Page 4.]

Replacing the aircraft carrier Wasp, sunk in the South Pacific, a new carrier will be named Wasp on Aug. 17 at Bethlehem's Fore River Yard by Miss Julit M. Walsh, sister of United States Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts. The announcement was made by the Senator.

In Europe: Confidence Seen in Moscow Return

Moscow's confidence in victory was reflected in the decision of the Soviet Foreign Commissariat to authorize return of the Diplomatic Corps from Kuibyshev to which all Embassy staffs and some Soviet government agencies were hastily evacuated nearly two years ago when the Germans threatened the city in 1941. The American and British Ambassadors have been staying in Moscow with some members of their staffs. Official representatives of some 16 countries, as well as the rest of the American and British embassies are now permitted to return to Moscow.

Recognition for the French Committee of National Liberation is the first goal of the newly reorganized leadership under General Charles de Gaulle as President of the Council of National Defense, and General Henri Giraud as Commander in Chief of all French forces.

Washington: U. S. Exports to Argentina Curbed

Export trade from the United States to Argentina was virtually suspended by an Office of Economic Warfare revocation of individual export licenses.

Waacs are to become Wacs at mass ceremonies, the first to be held at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, when Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, Director of the Corps, will administer the oath to enlisted personnel, Wednesday. Swearing in of officers will not start until Sept. 1.

Increased supplies of rice to meet military, Lend-Lease and foreign relief needs, are being negotiated for between the War Food Administration and several Latin-American countries.

Total food production this year will probably exceed last year's output by 4 per cent, the Agriculture Department said but estimated per capita consumption would fall about 3.7 per cent. Civilians have been allocated 75 per cent of the total 1943 production, 13 per cent to this country's armed services, 10 per cent to Lend-Lease and the remaining 2 per cent for war relief needs.

The steel industry is on a 48-hour week, effective Aug. 1, and War Manpower Commission officials say a majority of the industry is complying with the order. Companies seeking exemptions need not comply until their appeals are disposed of.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, reports a "sober, determined will-to-win" among American troops he visited during a three weeks' tour that touched Iceland, Great Britain, North Africa.

Ration Book No. 3 will be available to all members of American and Allied armed forces who need them, the OPA announced, and special ...ications will be distributed by commanding officers about Aug. 15.

T... y dinners for our fighting forces during the holiday season will be taken care of by 10,000,000 pounds of turkey now being acquired by the Government. The War Food Administration issued an order prohibiting the sale, purchase or processing of live or dressed turkeys until the Government's purchase program is completed. Overseas requirements, however, represent only about 2 per cent of the expected turkey supply.

National: Carrier and Two Destroyers Launched

Launchings over the week end included the aircraft carrier Bataan, hailed by President Quezon of the Philippines as "a symbol of the inevitable defeat of Japan"; a destroyer, the Hancock, sponsored by Lieut. Joy Hancock of the Waves and named for Lieut. Commander Lewis Hancock, Jr., lost in the crash of the Navy dirigible Shenandoah in 1925; and the Hunt, a destroyer "made possible by Wa. Bond purchases of the people of the city of Lansing and Ingham County, Mich."

The C. I. O. Marine and Shipbuilding Union has ceased its efforts to win recognition as labor bargaining agent at the three Henry Kaiser Shipyards in the Portland, Ore., area. The yards are under closed shop contract with A. F. of L. unions.

People: Guseff New Soviet Ambassador to London

Ivan Maisky will be replaced as Russian Ambassador in London by Fedor Guseff, the London news agency, Reuters, reports. Ambassador Guseff was Russia's first Ambassador to Canada. Ambassador Maisky is now in Moscow to take over his new post as Vice Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

Ray Atherton, new United States Ambassador to Canada, has arrived in Ottawa and is expected to present his credentials to the Governor General today or tomorrow.

Jack Benny, radio and screen comedian, has arrived in the Middle East with a troupe of entertainers including Anna Lee, actress, Wini Shaw, singer, and Larry Adler, harmonica player.

Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, will visit the United States shortly, probably in September, according to the London Express in a dispatch from Johannesburg.

Dr. Augusto Rosso, Italian diplomat, has been appointed Secretary-General of the Italian Foreign Office, according to a Berlin broadcast. [Dr. Russo's appointment as Ambassador to Turkey last December was canceled because of German protest, it was said. One reason for Nazi opposition was reported to be the fact that Dr. Russo is married to an American woman.]

India: 'Indians Themselves Can Settle Problem'

Lord Linlithgow, in a farewell address to the Indian Assembly, asserted that the Indian problem could be removed only by the Indians themselves. Lack of trust, and lack of readiness to accept the legitimate claims of minorities stand in the way, he said, urging that Indians start without delay to clear the way for settlement of their disagreements in the postwar period.

Americas: Youth Group Signs 'Pact of Unity'

A "Pact of Unity" was signed by representatives of American youth organizations at a final session of the western hemisphere "Youth for Victory" conference in Mexico City, affirming support of the Good Neighbor Policy and pledging themselves to work for compulsory military service.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts. Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Report

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Dimout Hours

Dimout begans Monday at 9:04 p. m. and ends Tuesday at 5:07 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 9:03 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 5:08 a. m.

No-Strike Pact Is Well Kept In Massachusetts

Loss of hours in Bay State by walkouts 25 per cent under '41, labor group gathering told.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Roll-back and control of prices should be supported, ways should be found at once to release meat not coming to market, and last winter's fuel shortage should not be permitted to happen again, William J. Doyle, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, told its 58th annual convention on its opening here today.

Labor's "no-strike" pledge has been well kept in Massachusetts, President Doyle declared. Loss of man hours by strikes, he reported, has been 25 per cent less than in 1941.

Labor's Postwar Aim

Turning to the postwar period, he defined labor's aim in postwar planning as "jobs for all, at current wage levels." He urged labor leaders to accept appointments to such committees, because they could contribute much to such planning.

Price control and subsidies will be brought before the convention for action later in the week by a resolution from the Quincy Central Labor Union. Roll-backs will without doubt be indorsed by the Federation, as its leaders today forecast sentiment.

Labor unity with the Congress of Industrial Organizations does not have such easy prospects. A national move to this end was recently initiated by the C. I. O. However, as the American Federation of Labor group sees it, the C. I. O., has been carrying on various raids against the A. F. of L. in Massachusetts, notably in New Bedford, where the C. I. O. recently captured a major textile center of the A. F. of L.

National Question

Hence feeling about new unity proposals seems rather cool in some quarters of the Federation. It has no authority anyway to decide such tction, for the question is a national one, and will be taken up in Boston next October when the national convention of the A. F. of L. meets here.

Similarly a resolution asking the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to consider joining the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Council appeared likely to be referred to the national body. The A. F. of L. has up to date declined, and the outlook for state indorsement where national was wanting did not look favorable.

Dealing with the much debated problem of wage increases, a resolution which seems to have con-

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Civilians Flee Berlin at Nazis' Orders; U.S. Bombers Fire Rumanian Oil Fields; Italians Quit Northern Industrial Areas

Eden says fall of Duce cause for rejoicing only if accepted as spur to endeavor.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 2—As British military and Cabinet chiefs stood in readiness today for major developments over Italy, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden declared:

"We are entitled to regard the fall of Mussolini as a cause for rejoicing, but on one condition only—that we accept this auspicious event as an incentive to a fresh endeavor against Germany and Japan."

The Foreign Secretary, in a prepared speech at a public meeting here, significantly recalled Hitler's words of Jan. 30, 1939, when the Führer said:

"As regards National Socialist Germany, she is well aware of the fate that will befall her if ever an international force, whatever its motives, succeeds in overwhelming Fascist Italy."

While most of Britain is taking the traditional August bank holiday of relaxation, official quarters here are absorbed in preparatory consideration of Italian capitulation. Despite the fact that Marshal Pietro Badoglio has managed to get away with a week of time saving and despite the flash of defiance which came from the Italian Radio yesterday, well-informed observers here believe the capitulation of Italy is not so very far off now that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has told the Italians that the lull is over and bombers are coming unless they force their Government to surrender.

It is stressed here today that the delay should not cause undue alarm, since any Italian Government must try at least to prevent Italy from becoming a battlefield.

No 'Darlan Deal'

Meanwhile, a warning against any "Darlan" deal with the Italian Fascists was sounded over the radio by Lord Vansittart, Former Permanent Undersecretary of the British Foreign Office. In a radiocast directed to the United States, he called for "total victory," and declared that "totalitarianism" must be ripped out everywhere and in every form.

Adding that the old order must go all together, he expressed the hope that there should be no "half-repentent, semi-benevolent totalitarianism" recognized in

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Allies to use Italy as base for drive north whether it yields or is taken by force.

ALGIERS, Algeria, Aug. 2 (AP)—Elmer Davis, head of the Office of War Information, speaking on the Algiers Radio tonight, forecast that a great invasion would be launched from England that would sweep Europe as Sicily had been swept.

He said Americans would continue the war "until the last of our enemies are beaten down."

Mr. Davis, who came from Britain over the week end, declared Axis war criminals would be punished, and he called upon freedom-loving Germans and Italians to "let themselves show their feelings by their action."

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Aug. 2—Italians were warned in radio broadcasts from Algiers tonight that Allied land forces would soon invade the mainland to follow up resumption of the aerial offensive, caused by the temporizing of Italy's military government for demands for surrender.

"We warn you again: our air force wil lstrike at you from the air and soon our land forces will be fighting on the Italian mainland," the radio said.

The Allied offer of peace has remained unanswered by Marshal Pierto Badoglio's Ministry, the message to the Italians declared, and it added: "Our attitude is clear. Regimes based on violence and on slavery must be eradicated and destroyed."

By the hundreds of thousands, Italian civilians were reported fleeting metropolitan areas of Italy even before U. S. Flying Fortresses headed for Naples yesterday to pick up where they had left off in attacks upon its many military objectives.

Dispatches from Madrid said Rome advices indicated a flurry of activity at the Vatican which apparently was connected with some sort of peace discussions, but there was no evidence that Marshal Badoglio had made any move to deliver a direct request for an armistice.

Getting Out of Cities

An immediate psychological effect on the populace was reported in Swiss-Italian dispatches through Bern which said that some 3,000,000 Italians already had fled the cities.

Officially, however, the Government's position was no clearer than it was when first formed after Benito Mussolini was ousted as Premier.

The Algiers radio reported that in one Italian town marching women shouted "Peace!" and "Set free our prisoners!" but press reports and broadcasts from Rome continued to criticize the Allies for failing to offer Italy "a place of honor" among nations after Fascism was ended.

"We want to negotiate but we don't want to capitulate," was the tenor of Italian press and radio reaction.

The nature of the discussions in the Vatican was not disclosed in

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Wide World; By a Staff Artist

Allied Drive Strikes Rumania

Rich oil fields, major source of supply for Hitler, were main reason for his economic pressure on the land then ruled by King Carol; the general area around the oil fields is shown in the upper map; Allied planes flew approximately 950 miles to bomb the oil fields, from Cairo to Ploesti on route indicated on lower map.

Allies make new gains in Sicily; Air attack on Naples; Russians take 100 villages.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Fear of Allied mass raids is reported to have prompted the Nazis to order Berlin evacuated of all but essential civilians.

More than 175 big American bombers have struck a serious blow at the Rumanian oil fields.

Naples has been subjected to another devastating aerial attack.

American troops have captured San Stefano, northern anchor of the Axis line in Sicily, and the British Eighth Army has launched its long-awaited attack on Catania.

An explosive situation is developing between Germans and Italians in Crete and Greece.

The Russian Army has gained from 5 to 7½ miles and captured 100 more villages in new thrusts near Orel.

Thus, figuratively and literally, the roof and the walls of "Fortress Europe" are collapsing upon the Axis. Fulfillment of General Eisenhower's threat to bomb Italy "in earnest" and an acceleration of the aerial "invasion" of Germany appear to be at hand.

Yet more significant perhaps than either of these developments are unmistakable signs that the corroding element of defeatism has crept deep into German national psychology. Nazi officials admit they can do little or nothing to stop the rain of bombs on their cities and strongholds, which is likened to the Allied blockade in 1918, and Swedish dispatches say German newspapers are now openly speculating on the possibility that Hitler may suffer Mussolini's fate.

Following are additional high lights of the latest war developments:

Berlin: According to word reaching Stockholm, the Nazis ordered the Berlin exodus because they were convinced the United Nations air fleets had knocked out Hamburg and were ready to make the German Capital their next target. Hamburg is said to have been virtually deserted by its 1,000,000 population and to be a city of blackened ruins.

Sicily: San Stefano fell to the American troops after they stormed a ridge which barred their way. Field dispatches compare the capture to the taking of Hill 609 in Tunisia, which opened the way for the break-through to Mateur. If this is the case, the Americans should be able to cut off the escape of the Axis troops now opposing the British Eighth Army.

Rumania: The raid on the Rumanian oil fields, which supply one half to one third of Hitler's oil at present, was carried out by bombers which flew approximately 1,900 miles, round trip, from Egypt or Cirenaica. Three hundred tons of bombs were dropped from low levels, and immense damage was done. High-ranking officers in Cairo predicted that the raid "would materially affect the course of the war."

Crete and Greece: British headquarters in the Middle East said it had definite word that Italian troops in Crete had resisted German efforts to disarm them and were still standing firm although they had been fired upon. An Istanbul dispatch said the Axis partners also were at bayonet point on the Greek mainland.

Italy:

Gains at Catania Admitted by Axis

The French and German radios admitted that the British had gained important new positions in

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Harlem Looting and Rioting Cause Heavy Casualties

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—Mayor La Guardia imposed a 10:30 p. m. curfew upon the Harlem disorders in which six persons were killed and 201, including 40 policemen, were injured, had been brought under control.

At the same time the Mayor announced that a committee of 1,500 persons, mostly Negroes, armed with nightsticks and wearing identification bands, would aid authorities in patrolling Harlem's streets tonight in an effort to prevent recurrence of the disorders.

Meanwhile, Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, commanding the Second Service Command, said he would not declare Harlem out of military bounds. General Terry, who conferred with the Mayor, said, however, that all soldiers in the district would be asked to state legitimate reasons for being there.

Third Radio Appeal

In his third radio appeal since trouble started last night when a policeman shot a Negro who was attempting to interfere with the officer's arrest of a Negro woman in a hotel lobby, the Mayor emphasized what he had said earlier:

"This was not a race riot. There was no conflict between groups of our citizens. What happened was the thoughtless, criminal acts of hoodlums, reckless, irresponsible people. Shame has come to our city and sorrow to a great number of decent, law-abiding citizens residing in the Harlem District.

"These thoughtless hoodlums had no one to fight with. They gave vent to their feelings by breaking windows and looting stores."

Six thousand policemen were on duty in Harlem and all police leaves were cancelled. Firemen patrolled streets where stores had been looted and special subway police guarded stairways and subway stations of the Interborough and Independent lines.

All Traffic Stopped

All traffic was stopped in the Harlem area and business there was at a standstill. Liquor stores were closed on the order of the Mayor.

The West 123rd Street police station, established as headquarters for operations of the authorities, was cluttered with meat, clothing, furniture, liquor, canned goods and groceries, picked up from the streets where they had been abandoned by looters.

In his third radio speech, delivered after an unoccupied automobile had been burned and a white man attacked, but rescued by Negro soldiers, in today's fresh outbreaks, the Mayor said:

"I expect from the people of Harlem the fullest co-operation today and tonight and until com-

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Plenty to Eat Is in Sight But Fruit Crop Is Short

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—The Department of Agriculture assured the American people today that most of them will have plenty to eat this year.

On the basis of the July crop report, the Department estimated that civilians will have about 4 per cent more to eat than in the five-year period, 1935-39, but hastened to add that not all families had all they should have in that period.

War workers who have been using the highest wages they had earned in years to buy steaks and fruit were warned that food for civilians this year will be about 6 per cent under the record consumption of 1941.

The Department based its forecast on an assumption of average weather for the remainder of the year.

Its estimates flatly controverted those who are predicting famine for the United States.

Nutrition Average Good

An example of this pessimistic thinking is Louis Bromfield's article in the August Reader's Digest in which he predicts that by next February "most of our people will be living on a diet well below the nutrition level."

The Department of Agriculture says: "From a nutritional standpoint, the civilian per capita food supply compares favorably with the average for the period 1935-39."

Compared with 1942, civilians in 1943 will get a larger per capita supply of pork, eggs, chickens, fluid milk, fats and oils, fresh citrus fruits, canned juices, dried fruits, potatoes and dry edible beans, the Department said.

The report issued today was slightly more optimistic than that compiled by the Office of War Information in April, but at the same time it indicated failure of the nation to come up to the 8 per cent increase called for in the Department of Agriculture's 1943 crop goals.

The Department explained that the decline in food production this year is the result of a decrease in yield per acre and not a decrease in acreage. The total food crop acreage under cultivation this year will exceed last year's acreage by 3 per cent. Last year was a superlative growing year.

Serious Fruit Shortage

Food crops are expected to be 10 per cent below 1942, the Department said, but this drop will be more than offset by an increase in livestock production. Total meat production for the year

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Russians' Pattern of Strategy: What Made Orel Attack 'Click'

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 2—Why were the Russians able to stop the German offensive between Orel and Belgorod and then go on the attack themselves without even a momentary pause?

For two reasons:

1. Because the immediate counterattack is a cardinal principle of Soviet military policy.

2. Because the Red Army's generals have mastered the vital art of improvisation. They adhere rigidly to a master strategic plan, but they vary their tactics to meet conditions as they arise.

The practicability of the principle of attacking as soon as the enemy offensive has run its course without interval was amply illustrated before the Germans struck this year by the campaigns of 1941 and 1942.

From June till the end of November, 1941, the Germans fought a nonstop offensive. Powerful waves of German tanks and infantry still were beating against Mossow's defenses when the Red Army hit back with full force and the Germans were thrown abruptly on the defensive, even while they still hoped to break through to Moscow. Thereafter, the Russians continued the offensive until the spring thaws. Only then came the lull which, apart from the battles of Sevastopol and Kharkov, lasted into June.

In June, the Germans resumed the offensive and maintained it until the middle of November. Again without interval, the Russians launched a counteroffensive which continued till the following spring. After more than 90 days' lull, the Nazis attacked again.

Here we have a definite pattern

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Military Money Used in Sicily

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Aug. 2 (AP) — Both the United States and British Armies were supplied with military currency after they landed in Sicily, it was officially disclosed yesterday.

The American note is called a "yellowhead" rather than greenback because of a distinguishing yellow seal on which is named the place of circulation.

Printing and delivery of the bills constituted a carefully guarded military secret. No inkling of the project ever was put into writing, no word spoken over a telephone, and no discussion carried outside the conference rooms.

United States Treasury printers carried the job right up to the most vital phase, printings the word "Sicily" on the bills. This was done when the final flash came July 9.

The people were told in a proclamation that the Allied currency would be accepted as legal tender, with the exchange rate set at 100 lire for $1 and 400 lire for £1.

[The currency is in eight denominations from one to 1,000 lire. The smaller denominations are half the size of United States currency and the larger denominations about the same size as United States money.

In addition to the worth designation on the face, Washington dispatches said, the four freedoms —Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Religion, Freedom from Want and Freedom from Fear—are prominently listed on the reverse side. All of the legend is in English.]

Boston Air Force Too Busy To Celebrate Anniversary

Today it was news that, insofar as Boston was concerned, the Army Air Forces were doing "absolutely nothing" to celebrate formally the thirty-sixth anniversary of the founding of the Air Corps on Aug. 1, 1907.

Reason—too busy.

"You'll have to look in the headlines to see what we're doing," was how an Army official in Boston put it.

As Berliners are reported evacuating that city in the face of an Allied air attack which has not even begun and which they know is coming, the fact alone is evidence enough of the power of the air force. Together with the Royal Air Force, the Eighth United States Air Force, based in England, has reduced to a shambles the industrial city and port of Hamburg—possibly for the duration of the war—and Berliners are apprehensive of an attack on the capital, although the Allied ground forces are still a long way from marching through the streets of Berlin.

Began in August, 1907

The American venture in the third dimension of military power began in August, 1907, when a War Department Signal Corps order created the Division of Aeronautics in the Army. One captain and two enlisted men were assigned to the Air Division.

Today, nearly 2,000,000 men, highly trained in all branches of air—pilots, bombardiers, radio operators, navigators, and technicians—comprise what the Army termed "the most powerful air force the world has ever seen."

Commanding this vast air force is Gen. Henry H. Arnold, one of the Army's first three military pilots and the first airman upon whom the four stars of a general have ever shone. General Arnold remembers as a lieutenant when it was an event to fly a mile high in the sky. Today, his largest planes, the bombers, can soar over Axis targets at more than 30,000 feet, dropping their bombs with pin-point accuracy.

As the bombers and fighters pour off the American production lines—7,000 monthly was the last announced figure—another milestone is marked by the Air Force. It was just 36 years ago today, and one day after the founding of the Air Corps itself, that the first military "flying machine" was purchased by the Army from the Wright Brothers.

This first airplane rests in a secret storage place for the duration. It was removed from the Smithsonian Institution, where the War Department had had its No. 1 plane on display.

As one remembers that the Air Force is now divided into combat, flying training, technical, and supply services, it is interesting to note Capt. Charles deF. Chandler, Signal Corps, was designated the first chief of the new Army flying division in 1907. Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, appointed Captain Chandler when he established the Aeronautical Division "to study the flying machine and the possibility of adapting it to military purposes."

Expansion Begins

Then, seven months after the founding of the Aeronautical Division, came the request for two flying machines. The report concluded with these words:

"If the United States Army can secure two flying machines which fulfill the requirements of the specification, military aeronautics in this country will be placed far in advance of the equipment of the European armies. This should be worth the cost of $45,000. . . ."

Specifications for the original planes were that they should fly a maximum speed of 40 miles an hour—today just a taxiing speed for some of our fast fighters—be able to carry two men whose combined weights would not exceed 350 pounds, and carry enough fuel for a 125-mile flight.

The Wright Brothers plane answered this specification, and thus was the inception of the Air Forces.

Only 44 Days to Christmas— If It's Mail for Men Overseas

Only 44 days to Christmas—as Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly of Boston figures Christmas—postal authorities announced today in warning the public that Sept. 15 marks the day by which Christmas mail for men of the United States Army in overseas service must be mailed.

The tremendous task involves the handling of millions of parcels consigned to outposts in every corner of the globe, said Postmaster Connelly.

"It is no ordinary mail delivery, for these men need these parcels as much as the shells which they are pouring at the enemy," he said. "They are the reminder that the folks at home still think, pray, and watch for their speedy return with victory."

There can be no predetermined date of sailing. These gifts are sorted and dispatched to seaports from which convoys are sailing to all parts of the globe, explained Mr. Connelly.

It cannot be definitely stated that mail for Australia will sail on a certain date and mail for the Munda area will sail on another date. The movement of these mails may require months of travel by freighter, transferred even to tiny interisland vessels that can safely elude the reefs and shoals of small coral islands. Even when the goal is reached, the task of delivery is not completed. Perhaps the force is moving ahead through jungles, swamps, and dense vegetation that impede the transportation of supplies. The army mail man is on the job, but it may require additional days or weeks for him to move this mail ahead with the difficulties of transport."

Delivery of Christmas packages is further delayed by the constant transferring of troops from one theater of war to another. Recently a woman notified the postal authorities that her son had just received a Christmas package mailed to him in September, 1942, said Mr. Connelly. This mother had written to her son informing him of the contents of the package and evidently the letter caught up with him while in the process of moving from one island to another. The Christmas package, however, reached him later. The letter reads:

"Your wonderful Christmas package finally caught up with me although I have traveled many thousands of miles over many continents. Everything was in perfect order and just what you said it would contain. The package was not broken and believe me, mother, I have something long to remember—a Christmas package in July."

McCormack 'Wires' Byrnes to Speed More Meat to Counties Below Quotas

Immediate action to bring more meat to the Boston area was urged today by Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, national House Majority Leader, in a telegram sent to James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization at Washington, having charge of the home front.

The telegram read: "The counties served by the Boston office of the OPA—Middlesex, Suffolk, Essex, Norfolk, Bristol, Plymouth, Barnstable, Dukes, and Nantucket—constituting the Boston area, have not got enough meat to meet present ration currency of 1.56 pounds per person per week.

"In 40 towns and two cities, no meat available at all. Urge you to look into this matter at once and to recommend to Federal Land Administration authority be issued at once for Federal and local inspected slaughtering house to increase slaughtering of meat by 12 per cent which will bring up to 1.56 pounds per person per week, which is the amount Boston office has out on ration cards.

"In addition to authorizing Federal slaughtering houses to increase quotas it will be necessary to also authorize local slaughtering houses to increase quotas, as that will bring immediate relief. Situation is such that it requires early action. Your immediate and special attention to this matter will be appreciated."

N. E. Church Council Head Begins Duties

The Rev. Frank E. Smith, who for the past 14 years has been minister of the First Unitarian Church of Pittsburgh, Pa., began his duties today as the Executive Secretary for the recently established New England Unitarian Council.

The forming of this New England Council under Mr. Smith's direction marks the final step, it was said, in grouping Unitarian Churches in the United States and Canada in regional conferences. The Council will have its offices at the American Unitarian Association, 25 Beacon Street.

41 Start Training For Marine Officers

A class of 41 midshipmen began officers' training for the United States Merchant Marine, today, at the Massachusetts Maritime Academy, Hyannis, Mass.

On completion of the 16 months' course graduates will receive appointments as third officers or third assistant engineers in the Merchant Marine and commissions as ensigns in the United States Naval Reserve.

U. S. Group Elects Dorr

Dudley H. Dorr, President of the Aeronautics Association of Boston, has been elected a director of National Aeronautics Association, it became known today. Mr. Dorr is the first New England Director of the National Association. Membership of the Boston Association is claimed to be the largest chapter membership in the United States.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Warm

Boston and Vicinity—Continued warm and humid tonight and Tuesday morning; gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont — Continued warm and humid tonight and Tuesday morning; scattered thundershowers early tonight.

Massachusetts—Continued warm and humid tonight and Tuesday morning; scattered thundershowers in west portion early tonight

Rhode Island and Connecticut—Continued warm and humid tonight and Tuesday morning.

Eastport to Block Island—No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 1:04 p. m.; height, 2.3 feet.
Tuesday, 1:12 a. m.; height, 9.0 feet.

Paper 'Chutes to Play Increasing Role in War Effort

Wide World

Framingham Plant Turns Out This Type of Product by Hundreds

Parachutes in various sizes, made of paper, are going through the production line of the Dennison Manufacturing Company for use by the armed forces in dropping cargo, radios, flare lights—and perhaps arms—to the peoples of the conquered countries. (1) Barbara Collins makes fast the shroud lines on a five-foot cargo 'chute. These inexpensive paper parachutes will prove of great value in dropping food and supplies to isolated units on the battlefield. (2) Employees carefully inspect each parachute to make certain its wartime job. This is one of the three-foot paper 'chutes used in weather observation. (3) Lorraine La Vele displays a packed five-foot paper 'chute which will carry loads up to 50 pounds. (4) Madaline Falconi shows three types of the small paper 'chutes being manufactured by the thousands. They are, left to right, scarlet weather 'chute, used to carry radio instruments to the ground from the stratosphere; a flare-carrying 'chute that is designed to light up enemy installations as it floats downward, and a "baby" 'chute used to send down flashlights and other small items. (5) A 50-pound package floats safely to the ground under a five-foot parachute.

Writers Open Conference At Durham, N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 2—The sixth annual session of the New Hampshire Writers' Conference opened today at the University of New Hampshire under the leadership of Prof. Carroll S. Towle of the English department as director. Sixty-five members, the largest advance registration in the history of the Conference, are expected by the time the regular schedule of work begins Tuesday morning. An informal get-together this evening is the first event on the conference program.

Feature of the Conference will be seven public lectures by members of the staff. Tomorrow evening David Woodbury, author of nonfiction in the natural science field, will talk on "Your Life Tomorrow Today," a title borrowed from his column in Collier's. Other lectures include: Aug. 5, Margaret Widdemer, "On Being a Three-Ring Circus"; Aug. 6, Prof. Frederick Packard of Harvard, "The Poet's Voice"; Aug. 8, John Holmes and Rolfe Humphries, "The Creative Imagination"; Aug. 10, Robert Wetzel, "What's Happening in the Theater"; Aug. 11, Robert P. T. Coffin, "A Poet Talks Poetry"; Aug. 12, Carroll S. Towle, director of the conference, "American Report."

Daily sessions and round-table meetings led by members of the staff will take up various types of writing, including non-fiction, short stories, novels, plays, and radio. Such subjects as marketing manuscripts, book reviewing, determining what publishers want, and the function of literary agents will also be considered. Members will be given private conferences with authors on manuscripts they may have brought to the conference.

Esther Forbes of Worcester, Mass., twice a Book of the Month author, whose "Paul Revere and the Times He Lived In" won the Pulitzer Prize, will be the speaker at the "New England Dinner" which closes the session on Friday, Aug. 13.

WPB Announces Bay State Salvage

Massachusetts residents have prepared 16,672,320 pounds of tin cans and have turned in 3,866,585 pounds of fats during the past year, according to announcement issued by the Salvage Department of the War Production Board.

In addition, according to Miss Margaret Curtis, Regional Chief, Bay State women donated 76,167 pounds, or 1,447,173 pairs of silk and nylon stockings to be salvaged for powder bags and parachute material.

16 N. E. Men Killed in Action

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—The War Department included the names of 16 New England residents recently in a list of 84 United States soldiers killed in action in the European, North African, Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas. The New Englanders were:

European Area

Massachusetts

Murray, Second Lieut. James E.—Mrs. Mabel V. Murray, wife, West Roxbury.

North African Area

Massachusetts

Holmes, Staff Sergeant George P.—George P. Holmes, father, Kingston.

Pacific Area

Connecticut

Kudej, Staff Sergeant Michael J.—Mrs. Alice Kudej, wife, Seymour.

Maine

Lister, Private First Class Evans C.—Mrs. Mildred I. Lister, mother, Caribou.
Pilley, Private John M.—Mrs. Mary M. Pilley, mother, Belfast.

Massachusetts

Hannigan, Corporal Theodore B.—Mrs. May B. Hannigan, mother, Southwick.

Rhode Island

Geary, Corporal William B.—William J. Geary, father, Providence.
Jacoma, Technician Fourth Grade Jesse J.—Manuel Jacoma, father, Middletown.

Vermont

Broggie, Corporal Carleton L.—Mrs. Ethel I. Broggie, mother, Hartford.
Cushman, Technical Fifth Grade Wilbur R.—Mrs. Helena C. Cushman, wife, St. Johnsbury East.
Leo, Technician Fourth Grade Charles P.—Abe Leo, father, Winooski.

Southwest Pacific Area

Maine

Caldwell, Corporal Cecil R.—Mrs. Cora F. Caldwell, mother, Hallowell.
Rancourt, Private First Class Alphonse J.—Alphonse J. Rancourt, father, Augusta.

Massachusetts

Rising, Corporal Raymond L.—Mrs. Lawrence Lemon, mother, Southwick.

Vermont

Piontek, Private George—Mrs. Caroline Piontek, mother, Castleton.
Sylvia, Private Roy A.—Mrs. Mildred B. Morrison, mother, Windsor.

Lewis Union Wins Checkoff at Yale

John L. Lewis' labor union has broken into Yale University with several of the advanced labor requirements of the day.

Union security, which means the closed shop after brief notice, and the checkoff of union dues have been granted to 400 Yale employees who are members of District 50 of the United Mine Workers. Announcement was made here today by the New England War Labor Board. The University will now deduct $1 a month union dues from the wages of all members who authorize it in writing, and pay over the money to the union.

The employees are maintenance employees, maids, restaurant workers, etc.

"This is the first time that any New England university, so far as I know, has put in union security and the checkoff," Samuel Angoff, Boston attorney who argued the case before the War Labor Board for the Union, commented today.

Boston Schoolboys Helping on Farms In Three N. E. States

Schoolboys of Boston are helping to relieve the shortage of farm labor in Massachusetts, as well as in New Hampshire and Vermont, it was disclosed recently by John B. Casey, Headmaster of Jamaica Plain High School and Farm Labor Supervisor for Suffolk County.

More than 400 of these boys, between the ages of 14 and 15, have gone to dairy farms, poultry farms, and market gardens to help out. Reports indicate that an estimated 88 per cent of the boys have made good, although all were inexperienced when they started in.

Plans are under way to recruit more boys and girls from the Boston schools to harvest the huge apple crop expected in September and October.

'Quick Henry, . . .' Popular With Band

PENACOOK, N. H., Aug. 2 (AP)—Brass wind instrument players are going to too-ra-loo-ra-loo in comfort at future public band concerts—thanks to police officer Joseph A. King.

The policeman hurried to a drug store and borrowed a bug eradicator gun when he observed swarms of insects flying around the brightly lighted bandstand and bothering bandsmen.

He pumped the gun furiously to drive off the flying hordes, and, in appreciation, Band Director Herbert W. Rainie has asked that King be assigned to all concerts as bug exterminator. Director Rainie said it was not unusual for "brass" players to inhale a good sized insect now and then.

3,300 Autos Checked At Resort Spots

Registration numbers of approximately 3,300 automobiles found parked at Massachusetts beach resorts yesterday were taken by a corps of inspectors from the Office of Price Administration who covered all the North Shore beaches as well as Nantasket and Wollaston Beaches on the South Shore.

The heaviest toll was at Nantasket, where 1,500 numbers were taken. One thousand were checked at Revere Beach, and between 500 and 600 numbers were recorded at the Wonderland Dog Track. The other beaches visited resulted in from 50 to 100 numbers being taken at each.

Many of these, the OPA stated, undoubtedly were vacationists who had obtained legitimate travel permits. A speedy check this morning among 11 Greater Boston ration boards showed that a total of 8,100 such travel permits had been issued for use during the current period.

Newton seemed to top the list with 1,700 permits issued. Roslindale reported 1,278, and the Lynn board reported 1,100. Boston's board had issued only 549 permits to date.

Automobile traffic on Cape Cod was said to be nearly as heavy over the week end as on comparable preration week ends. Busses and trains were crowded, and other traffic counts showed increases in travel throughout the State.

Both 'Drys' and 'Wets' Laud Yale Alcohol Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 2—The new School of Alcohol Studies at Yale University, which was set up this year to unearth long hidden facts about beverage alcohol and make them public, will have a major influence on the future handling of the liquor problem, it is agreed by both "drys" and "wets" attending the summer session of the school.

Here are typical comments from leaders on both sides taking the unique course:

Praise for Yale Move

O. G. Christgau, Des Moines, Iowa, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League:

"The Yale University School of Alcohol Studies will have a far-reaching influence among individuals and institutions dealing with problems created by the use of beverage alcohol.

"Students in the school come from all sections of the nation and their special interest in the known facts about alcohol cover practically the entire range of activities related to the prevention, treatment, causes and effects of alcoholism.

"The study of basic facts and even a better understanding of scientific terminology will aid immeasurably in bringing about more intelligent and effective methods in educational, religious, medical and social efforts to reduce the toll of disease, accidents, disorder and death caused by alcohol.

"So far as I know this is the first time that the physical and personal resources of a great university have been made available for a detailed, comprehensive, impartial scientific examination of what science has to offer on the nature and effects of alcohol in beverage form.

"Whatever their special fields of service students in the school will vastly improve their equipment. At the same time the practical viewpoints expressed and questions raised by the students will enable the scientists to explore still farther into phases of the problem which seem to be of most vital importance."

Harry S. Warner, Washington, D. C., General Secretary of the Intercollegiate Association for Study of the Alcohol Problem:

"This summer school of alcoholic studies has tremendous significance, at this particular time in advance of the end of the world war, in that it opens the way for a new educational movement on beverage alcohol under university and college leadership.

"In addition, it is bringing to the public attention of leaders, especially in educational circles, the new information and educational resources for solution of the problem that continued and modern research have been making available to all who care to be of service in activities toward improvement and solution."

James D. Dotsch, Lansing, Mich., the only leader of the retail liquor trade attending the school, Mr. Dotsch's post being that of Educational Director of the Michigan Table Top Licensees' Congress, the major organization of retail liquor dealers in the State.

"The School of Alcohol Studies now being conducted at Yale University under the supervision of Dr. Jellinek will without a doubt be of great value to every one interested in the alcohol problem.

"The scientific approach to this problem will show the fallacy of many opinions held by interested people in the past, and will lead to a common understanding of methods to be pursued toward the bettering of conditions and the rehabilitation of the alcoholic.

"In the past the little that was known of this problem was never presented in a concrete manner and opinions were formed by very limited research. Now, however, with an understanding of all phases of the problem, something definitely constructive can be done.

"As Educational Director of the Michigan Table Top Licensees' Congress, which is composed of the better licensees of Michigan with members throughout the State, I am convinced that this approach will result in at least a partial answer to one of the great social problems of our day, and will have the endorsement of everyone who has the interest of the country at heart.

"Much credit is due to the complete program that Dr. Jellinek has inaugurated, and it is my hope that this school will be the beginning of a program of alcohol research that will interest, among others, the officials in every state who have the responsibility of controlling the liquor traffic and members of the different legislatures who make the liquor laws and determine the amount of money to be used in corrective measures."

Researchist's Opinion

Lawrence McCracken, Lansing Research Director of the Michigan Liquor Control Commission: "Value of the School of Alcohol Studies lies largely in broadening the conception on the part of all of us of our view of the alcoholic problem. We see it through the eyes of the anthropologists, sociologists, psychologists, and criminologists, and other scientists as part of a complex social pattern and not as an isolated factor.

"Dr. Jellinek, as director of this school, is seeking to lay the facts before us honestly and impartially. It is then our responsibility to apply them."

Petitions Started To Place Auditor On Civil Service

Initiative petitions to place the office of City Auditor under classified Civil Service were circulated throughout Boston over the week end by friends of Charles J. Fox, the present incumbent of that office, it was learned today.

The petitions will subsequently be presented to the Boston Election Commission, it was said, and upon certification of the names of 7,500 registered voters it will be placed on the ballot of the municipal election Nov. 2.

The Committee for the Further Extension of Civil Service, among the sponsors of the proposed change, pointed out that placing the office under Civil Service will assure "that the incumbent of the position has the necessary and proper qualifications and will afford permanency and continuity of policy in this responsible office."

Mr. Fox, a resident of Roxbury, has been an employee of the City since May, 1922, at which time he was named Budget Commissioner. He was appointed Auditor, a position that pays $8,580 a year, in June, 1934.

Tobin Seeks $75,000 For Houghton Store

A $75,000 loan order was sent to the Boston City Council today by Mayor Tobin who explained that this amount was needed for the renovation of 46,000 square feet of the Houghton Dutton Building, nearly half of which has already been leased to the Federal Office of Emergency Management.

Prospective tenants, the Mayor said, include the Labor Department's Bureau of Statistics, the Office of Defense Transportation, and the Boston Committee on Public Safety, now at 9 Park Street. The space leased is on the 6th, 7th, and 9th floors.

No-Strike Pact Is Well Kept In Massachusetts

Continued from Page 1

siderable backing calls for petitioning President Roosevelt for an executive order which would enable the National War Labor Board to modify its wage formula, and restore to the board the authority to determine each wage case on its merits.

Removal of discriminations against married women as school teachers in Massachusetts is proposed in another resolution which has much sympathy among delegates.

American labor delivered a knockout blow to Italian Fascism when it supplied the United Nations with "unprecedented quantities of guns and munitions and ships and all the myriad weapons and equipment for modern war," Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill told the convention this afternoon.

Representing Governor Saltonstall, who is vacationing in Maine, the Lieutenant Governor declared that free American labor provided the sinews of war that would insure victory for the United Nations.

The convention, which this year is meeting at the Hotel Statler, is scheduled to close on Thursday, two days sooner than usual because of the war. President Doyle, who is Secretary-Treasurer of the big union of the Electrical Workers in Boston, and Thomas E. Wilkinson, acting Secretary-Treasurer, are candidates for re-election. Mr. Wilkinson is a member of the streetcarmen's union, was regional labor representative in New England for the War Production Board before going to the State Federation, and is President of the Central Labor Union at Brockton, his home.

'Vets' Honor Medford Man

Clarence J. Hill of Medford, youngest member of the Disabled American Veterans who became an American soldier in World War I at the age of 13, was named State Commander of the organization at its annual convention yesterday. He is the father of six children, two of whom are in the Army Air Corps.

Union Chorus Opens Labor Convention

By a Staff Photographer

Ladies' Garment Workers Sing "The Star-Spangled Banner"

The fifty-eighth annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor got off to a start this morning at the Hotel Statler with the aid of one of its leading unions, the International Ladies' Garment Workers. This organization is unique in the labor world for the extent of its educational program. Seated in the front row is Eve Lassen, Educational Director of the union in Boston, in white dress.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rate at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Japanese Resort to Barges To Supply Island Bases

By W. E. Lucas

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Aug. 2—Some conception of the extent to which the flow of supplies to Japan's far-flung bases in the Southwest Pacific is being interfered with can be gained from the number of barges and small cargo ships which have been sunk in the Solomons and farther afield recently.

Under the blazing headlines of the destruction cruisers, destroyers, and transports, the little items in the daily communiqués of attacks on barges have been overlooked.

In some ways they are as significant as attacks on their bigger brethren. The very fact that barges, sampans, and 200 to 300-ton freighters have to be used at all is some indication of how the Japanese logistic problems have rolled up.

No efficient naval or military man would adopt the lengthy and ineffectual method of supply by barge if anything else were possible. The Allied Air Force and Navy have seen to it that anything of bigger nature that moves in the Kula or Vella Gulfs is either sent to the bottom or sent skuttling homeward.

Under Cover of Darkness

The result is that the health and happiness of the survivors of Japanese forces on New Georgia are dependent upon stealthy barge creepings under the cover of darkness between Kolombangara and New Georgia.

Since the end of June, 29 of these fly-by-night and hide-by-day ships have been destroyed by Allied surface craft and air forces, and the centers where they congregate such as Webster Cove, have been strafed and set afire. The sinking of each one of these barges is one more step toward the annihilation of Japanese ground troops in New Georgia.

While on the subject of barges it is significant that all over the area covered by New Guinea, New Britain, and the Solomons the enemy has been compelled to use small ships to reinforce his garrisons.

During the past month 54 ships have been destroyed in New Guinea, and 19 in New Britain. The seas which have been rendered unsafe for large ships are now rapidly becoming lockers of destruction for barges.

Many Built Locally

How many barges the Japanese have isn't known; many of them are built of wood and are made locally so that their supply is large and therefore there is no idea of their expendability.

But the cargoes which they carry are not so easily replaceable and the fact that the barges are almost defenseless against air attack means that their movement if observed is more perilous than that of bigger ships which now in most cases have to be escorted by warships.

This general disruption of enemy supply lines also foretells the inevitable doom of Salamaua where recently small advances have been made by Australian troops on the west flank of the Komiatum position, and by Americans along the sea coast from Nassau Bay.

These advances have seized locally important tactical positions from which more Japanese strong points can be commanded or outflanked.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur expressed himself last week as completely satisfied with the progress of operations in the New Georgia area. This expression of satisfaction from the highest source came at a timely moment when, after four weeks of fighting, little ground progress seems to have been made in and around Munda and Bairoka.

In both places definite information of positions has not been disclosed at this headquarters. Thus it is almost impossible to estimate the progress made since June 30.

Recent communiqués have recorded increasing pressure and short advances against enemy defenses. From everything that can be gathered there doesn't appear to have been anything in the nature of a break in the Japanese main line of defense, and it seems that what has been accomplished so far has been a slow and steady clearance of pillboxes, foxholes, and bunkers protecting the enemy's perimeter defenses.

Difficulties at Munda

Once again the wiseacres and optimists who have had Munda captured within a few weeks have had their overconfident prognostications put out of joint by the nature of the terrain, the weather, and by the bitterness and skill of the enemy's jungle fighting.

Although the slowness of the progress may be disappointing to the onlooker, and is heartbreaking to the American troops struggling and wallowing in the New Georgia mud, the Commander in Chief's satisfaction would seem to show that what has happened has been fully expected and anticipated; it is also presupposed that more or less slow progress had been planned and that time wasn't of vital consequence.

New Georgia may not be ours after a month of fighting, but that it will be ours in the long run there can't be the shadow of a doubt. The Japanese are well out on a limb, and the sap that keeps that limb alive is being inexorably cut off.

Rumania Outlaws 'Irregular Sects' In Church Decree

By Religious News Service

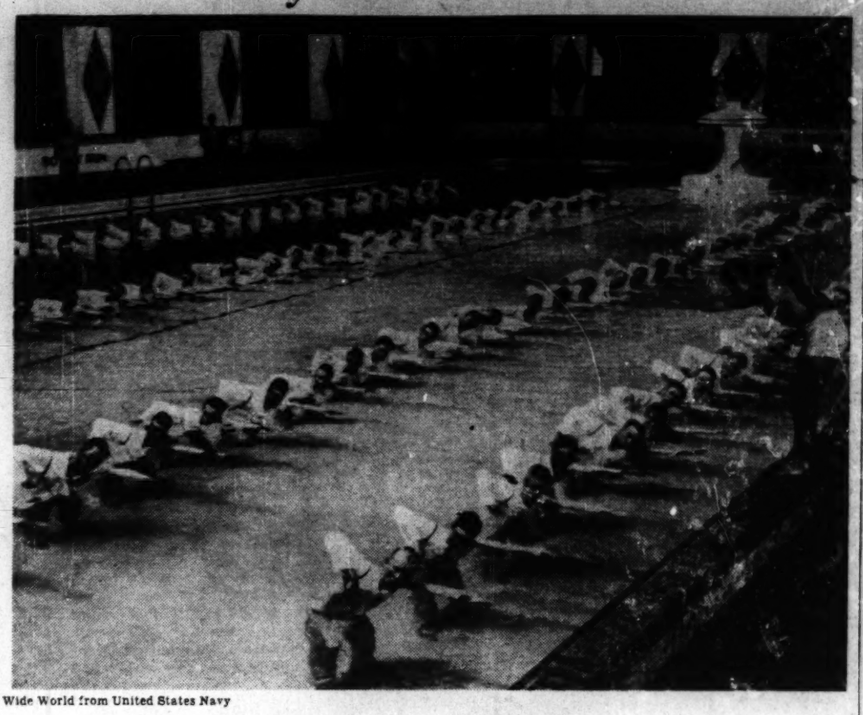
NEW YORK, Aug. 2—Religious persecution has flared up in another Balkan country—Rumania. Stockholm dispatches last week said large numbers of Baptists and Adventists have been arrested and condemned to prison terms following a Government decree outlawing all "irregular" religious sects in the country. The order supplements a similar decree last December aimed specifically at the Baptists and Adventists.

Charges were made at that time that Adventists and Baptists in Rumania were circulating "anti-war propaganda" and were being supported by the British and American Governments. Rumanian church authorities in this country, however, deny that the groups had any relation whatever with either government.

Under the terms of the latest decree, all educational, cultural, and philanthropic institutions "founded or sponsored by religious sects as instruments of religious propaganda" will be abolished.

The Bucharest newspaper Timpul reports that the abolition and dissolution of the "irregular" sects will be decided by the Rumanian Cabinet, while the courts will handle the liquidation of "civil, commercial, and co-operative societies which periodically or continually have supported the activities or gospel of these sects."

Every Sailor a Swimmer



Wide World from United States Navy

Cool Training for Summer Weather

Recruits at the San Diego, Calif., Naval Training Station must learn to swim at least 50 meters. This class is receiving swimming instruction at the Missions Beach pool, which has been leased by the Navy.

All Soldier Mail To Go by Plane

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Aug. 2

All letters to and from American soldiers overseas will be flown by the Army Air Transport Command "before the end of the year," Maj. Gen. Harold George, Commanding Officer, said July 30.

"This will tremendously speed up communications between our fighting men and their families and friends at home and boost the soldiers' morale 1,000 per cent," he said.

General George, visiting Chicago for the dedication of the Chicago Douglas Aircraft plant, said air mail would make possible weekly round-trip service between the United States and Australia and similar distant points.

At present, he said, the ATC carries about 50 per cent of the overseas mail, the rest going by boat.

300 Army Men Pick Beans To Save Crop in Delaware

LEWES, Del., Aug. 2 (AP)—The Army went to battle against a threatened loss of Delaware's bean crop July 31.

Three hundred soldiers—all volunteers—went into the field in fatigue uniforms and helped with harvesting after farmers, beset by a critical labor shortage, appealed to the post for help.

Col. Robert E. Phillips, commanding officer, said no recreational passes would be issued until "this emergency" ends and that volunteers would be available as long as needed.

"We consider this an emergency second only to the tactical mission of protecting the coast line of Delaware," Colonel Phillips said.

The soldiers received regular farm wages for their work, which a cannery official said, average about 50 cents an hour.

mothers and fathers went into the fields at the Starkey farm 15 miles from here today to save 2,000 bushels of beans from being plowed under.

W. P. Starkey, father of Austin C. and W. P. Starkey, Jr., owners of the farm, came to Buck Hills Falls Inn Aug. 1 and told Judge James Gay Gordon, Jr., of Philadelphia, "I can't get labor and will have to plow these beans under."

Judge Gordon went to the manager of the Inn and said, "There's a lot of folks up here doing nothing. We have to go to work."

More than 120 vacationists, called in from the swimming pools and golf courses, volunteered within a few hours.

"They'll be paid 50 cents a bushel," Mr. Starkey said.

Still not satisfied, Judge Gordon placed a phone call and obtained a promise that 120 members of the Army Air Force at Tobyhanna, Pa., would work too.

Subdebs Volunteer

BUCK HILL FALLS, Pa., Aug. 2 (AP)—Philadelphia subdebs, their

2 Million Troops Go Overseas

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP) — The Army Transportation Corps, rounding out its first year of operations, reported July 31 it had moved 2,000,000 troops overseas to more than 50 countries and United States possessions.

These are some of its other accomplishments:

Moved 20,000,000 tons of Army cargo overseas, an average of 7¼ tons a man a month, exclusive of lease-lend tonnage.

Supervised movement of 25,000,000 troops by domestic carriers, four-fifths of them by rail.

Moved 7,000,000 inductees by rail. The rail movements required the issuance of 90,000 separate troop movement orders for the transport of 12,000,000 troops using 72,368 coaches, 241,166 sleeping cars, 49,987 baggage cars and 101,881 refrigerator, box, flat and gondola cars.

Moved more than 80,000,000 tons of Army freight and express shipments by rail, nearly 6,000,000 tons by highway.

More supplies were sent to the North African theater of operations alone, says the War Department in announcing the Corps' achievements, than were sent to Europe from this country during the entire period of World War I.

Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross is chief of transportation, with a personnel of 256,000 men, stationed throughout the world.

Disney Hopes to Help Literacy By Series of Animated Cartoons

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—Walt Disney has announced he had been working with the State Department for six months developing an experimental plan to help eliminate illiteracy through the use of a series of animated cartoon films.

The originator of Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck revealed the project in an address on the "For This We Fight" broadcast of the National Broadcasting System.

Stressing the experimental stage of the plan, Mr. Disney said he was running at present "a sort of pilot plant" to develop the methods for the films which he said would fall into three categories.

The first group, he said, would be motivation films "designed to arouse the innate interest of adult illiterates. In these films we try to create a desire to learn and we promote the advantages for him and his children."

The second category, he continued, would serve as an aid to teachers for use in the classroom as "a sort of right arm in getting over ideas quickly and effectively."

"The third group," he said, "is the teacher training film—a guide for voluntary and regular teachers to aid them in projecting the modern and practical methods we call audio-visual material."

St. Louis Mayor Among 10 Killed In Glider Crash

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2 (AP)—A troop-carrying Army glider, its right wing gone, plummeted nose down for 1,500 feet yesterday and smashed near a runway at Lambert-St. Louis Field, killing 10 persons, including Maj. William B. Robertson, pioneer airplane manufacturer whose company built the glider.

Mayor William Dee Becker, three other city officials, and Thomas N. Dysart, President of the Chamber of Commerce, were among those killed in the crash which occurred during the Army's first public glider demonstration here.

Others killed were: Max H. Doyne, Director of St. Louis Public Utilities; Charles L. Cunningham, Deputy City Comptroller; Henry L. Mueller, Presiding Judge of the St. Louis County Court; Harold A. Kreuger, Vice-President and General Manager of the Robertson Aircraft Corporation; Lieut. Col. Paul H. Hazelton of the Army Airforces Material Command, St. Louis; Capt. Milton C. Klugh of the First Troop Carrier Command, Stout Field, Indianapolis, Pilot of the glider; Pfc. J. M. Davis, attached to the First Troop Carrier Command.

The FBI and a seven-man board of officers from Scott Field, Ill., are taking over an investigation begun immediately after the crash.

Friends Name Committee In Mandel Honor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—Georges Mandel, described as "the most prominent and courageous of the few French leaders who fought and voted until the last minute against the armistice," will be honored by a committee named after him, it was announced by Jean Camille Fernand-Laurent, for many years a member of the French Chamber of Deputies and editor of the newspaper, Jour, following an organization meeting here July 30.

Membership in the committee is open to all republican and patriotic Frenchmen and Americans who are friends of France, the announcement said.

M. Fernand-Laurent recalled that M. Mandel had, according to an article printed in the Swiss newspaper, Depeche de Lausanne, been arrested in Vichy in August, 1940, imprisoned in the Fortress of Pourtalet, in the Pyrenees, and turned over to the Gestapo in November of last year. Subsequent reports indicated he had been taken to Germany and imprisoned and had passed on there.

"The Committee of National Liberation in Algiers has not yet any confirmation or denial of the news of Mandel's death," M. Fernand-Laurent continued. "It is hoped that the committee named for Mandel will act as a rallying point for all Frenchmen here in a united effort, regardless of their division of political or other opinions, to help in the fight to liberate France from Hitler and his followers.

"Hitler hates Mandel as his No. 1 enemy. The honor is fully deserved. No French leader incorporated as strongly as Georges Mandel, the spirit of unflinching patriotism, resistance to Germany and the will to fight to the bitter end."

M. Fernand-Laurent declared he was proud to call himself "a friend of Georges Mandel."

"I remember many a fight in the Chamber of Deputies in which we found ourselves sometimes on opposite sides," he continued, "more often on the same side, but whether as an ally or as an opponent, he was always staunch and loyal."

M. Mandel was the last Minister of the Interior of the Third Republic.

In addition to M. Fernand-Laurent, who escaped from France last December, among the sponsors of "The Friends of Georges Mandel," are Andre Marselli, member of the French Senate, now in exile in New York, and Emile Bure, confidant of the late Georges Clemenceau and a close friend of M. Mandel, who is Secretary of the new committee.

Viereck Gets 1 to 5 Years In U. S. Court and Appeals

WASHINGTON (AP) Aug. 2—George Sylvester Viereck, alleged pro-German propagandist, sentenced to serve one to five years for violation of the Foreign Agents' Registration Act, gave notice of appeal to the United States Court of Appeals.

Mr. Viereck was convicted July 16 on all six counts of an indictment charging failure to list all foreign principals for whom he worked before Pearl Harbor.

The prosecution accused him of listing his activities only as a correspondent for a Munich newspaper and other agencies not directly connected with the German Government. Actually, it was contended, he was an agent of the Nazi Government, furnishing information which could be used to foster anti-British and pro-Nazi sentiment in the United States.

Mr. Viereck asserted that he was not pro-Nazi and argued that he had complied with the law by registering as an agent of private concerns.

The sentence was imposed Saturday by Justice Bolitha J. Laws in District of Columbia Federal District Court.

George Sylvester Viereck was arrested at his Riverside Drive apartment in October, 1941. In March of the following year he was sentenced to two to six years on charges of withholding material facts from the State Department when registering as a foreign agent.

Almost a year later the United States Supreme Court reversed the conviction by a vote of five to two. The majority held that Mr. Viereck had complied with the law as it then stood. He was then retried.

Army's 4,500 Planes Monthly Exceeds Combined Axis Output

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—The Army Air Force, proud of its growing might, said the approximately 4,500 airplanes it alone is getting each month now exceeds the total production of Germany, Japan and Italy.

The Army's first frail flying machine was a 32-miles-per-hour job.

The Air Force seized on its thirty-sixth anniversary with a feel-my-muscle statement, saying that in the 18 months ending last July 1, the Army accepted 73,132 planes. It added:

"Total United States aircraft production now is averaging above 7,000 planes monthly, and production charts call for a steady upward climb during the current 12 months.

"There has been published no exact breakdown of current production among Lend-Lease, Army and Navy, but it is estimated that the Army Air Force receives 4,500 or more planes out of each month's total.

"By comparison it is estimated that total Axis production is not more than 4,000 planes a month, being divided: Germany 2,200, Japan 1,200 and Italy 600. In addition to United States production, Russia and Britain together produce more aircraft than the Axis.

"While in 1909 the Army purchased a single flying machine, today's deliveries are of four functional types including specialized sub-groups and bearing the names of dozens of manufacturers.

"During hearings on the military appropriations bills, of 1944, it was estimated that if 95,000 planes were produced during the next year 36,000 would be bombers, 38,000 fighters, 12,000 transports, and 9,000 trainers."

S. C. Sheriff Arrested In Negro-Beating Case

ANDERSON, S. C., Aug. 2 (AP)—Sheriff W. J. Erskine of Anderson County was arrested July 31 on a Federal warrant charging him with beating six Negroes in his custody to force them "to make an admission of guilt of a crime wherein they were charged."

A bill of information drawn by District Attorney Oscar H. Doyle said the Negroes, ranging in age from 13 to 30, were arrested in connection with the theft of gasoline coupons from the local rationing board.

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THE SACK POCKET CHESTERFIELD THE GALLANT OFFICERS' COAT

THE RAGLAN SLEEVED BOX COAT

Sizes 10 to 20

COATS—FOURTH FLOOR

This snowbird wears spiked shoes

ANOTHER REASON FOR GOODYEAR LEADERSHIP

RANGING over vast stretches of the Arctic, U. S. Army planes must make take-offs and high-speed landings on surfaces covered with snow — and sometimes glare ice.

This means a nasty skidding problem. No ordinary tire will work. That's why Goodyear has developed an entirely new type of airplane tire — one with a remarkable tread that "takes hold" on slippery, grassy fields or on sheets of sheer ice.

In this new, versatile Ice Grip Tire, thousands of steel-wire coils are embedded in the tread. You can scarcely see them but they "bite" into the icy surface, help bring the plane to a quick, safe stop. And, unlike most tires developed for this purpose, the Goodyear tread gives efficient non-skid traction on normal runways.

Aside from the importance of its military use, the new Goodyear Ice Grip Tire is now ready to serve the planes operated by commercial airlines . . . to contribute to the greater safety of all winter flying.

Widely known for its pioneering with tires and other rubber products, Goodyear also is working for victory by using its broad experience in metals, chemistry, fabrics, aircraft — fields vital to war now, vital to peace later on.

GOODYEAR

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

Over 200,000 Thrill At Coast Guard Pageant

Recruiting of 17-year-old boys and Spars began in earnest in Boston today following a spectacular marine show staged by the United States Coast Guard on the Charles River Esplanade yesterday afternoon in celebration of its 153d anniversary week.

More than 200,000 persons—believed to be the largest crowd ever assembled in the vicinity of the Hatch Memorial Shell—thrilled to the demonstrations of self-bailing lifeboats, maneuvers of amphibian trucks, the multicolored sprays from the fire-boat nozzles, the lifeboat races, the escape of swimmers amid burning oil, and the rescue by plane.

Preceding the two-hour Esplanade pageant, Coast Guardsmen, Spars and temporary reservists marched in parade before cheering thousands. Jeeps, filled with battle-equipped men, amphibious trucks of the type used in the Sicilian invasion, war dogs and their handlers, and the big 6,000-piece birthday cake in all its gorgeous trimmings, participated in the parade, which was reviewed on Embankment Road.

Rear Admiral Lloyd T. Chalker, Assistant Commandant of the Coast Guard; Commodore W. N. Derby, District Coast Guard Officer; Mayor Tobin of Boston, and other officials occupied the reviewing stand.

As the parade dispersed, waterfront activities got under way with a SPAR swimming race, the 50-yard dash being won by Spar Edna Jacobs, yeoman third class, of New York City. The SPAR relay swimming race was won by a team captained by Jeanne Freed, seaman first class, of Allentown, Pa.

Colored Water Thrown

Hanley-type fireboats next shot streams of colored water high into the air—red, blue, orange, green, white—mingled with nature's own rainbow crescent. Each color change brought Ahs! and Ohs! which echoed across the Basin waters from the crowds which packed the Boston shore from Harvard Bridge to West Boston Bridge, and brought a goodly lineup along the Cambridge side of the Basin.

The two amphibious trucks performed a useful purpose in transporting bandsmen to anchored floats before they demonstrated their dual land-water roles. These vehicles, capable of 50 miles an hour on land, can make six knots an hour in the water.

Over and under, and over again, for the benefit of the news cameramen who begged "just once more" the self-bailing surfboats were put through their capsizing maneuvers by crews from several coastal stations. The Gloucester crew, in charge of Chief Boatswain's Mate John Andrews, went over and righted in the winning time of 43 seconds.

The one-mile lifeboat race, with seven entrants: Rockland Station, Cape Elizabeth, C. G. Barracks at Portsmouth Navy Yard, Straitsmouth Station, Point Allerton Station, Sandwich Station, and Captain of the Port Detail, Newport, was won by the Straitsmouth Island crew. In traditional victory ceremony, Chief Boatswain's Mate S. E. Andrews was tossed overboard by his crew members.

Fully equipped lifeboats were lowered from a lighter anchored in the Basin as crews demonstrated the "abandon ship" drill. Later, Coast Guardsmen and Spars donned rubber cover-all lifesuits, and leaped from the lighter to the cheers of the crowds. Their suits are designed not only to keep the wearers afloat, but to keep them warm and dry as well.

Display of Rescue

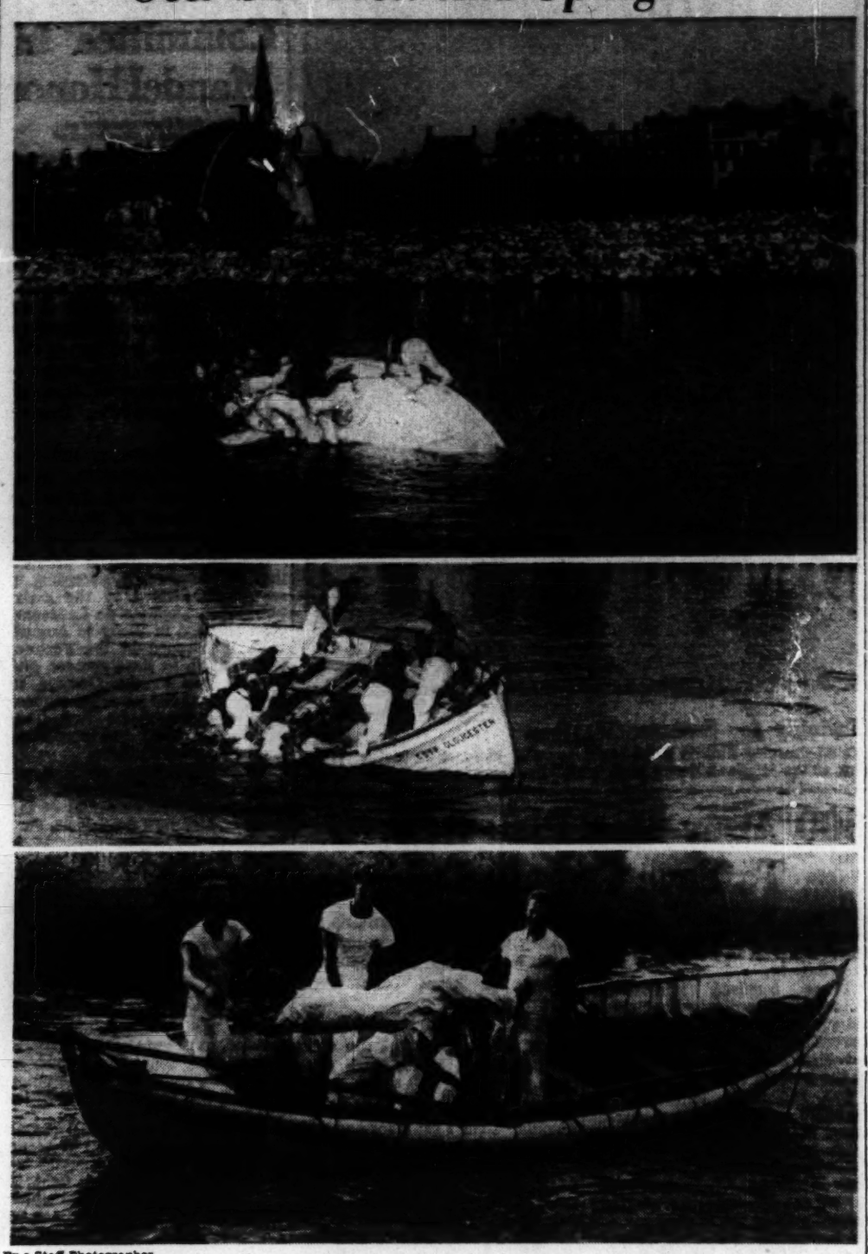
Rockets which shot into the air, burst, and let drop tiny parachutes, attracted a Coast Guard twin-engined patrol bomber which went to the rescue of John Lang, Boatswain's Mate First Class, who set off smoke pots to show his position as he swam to the self-inflating rubber lifeboat dropped to him from the plane.

Gasoline poured on the surface of the water, and then set on fire, sent flames roaring into the air as four men demonstrated the correct method to swim through burning oil. Covering their faces, they pushed the water ahead of them swimming into the wind to reach the outside of the burning patch.

A breeches buoy rescue by a crew from Point Allerton Station, who shot a line from a Lyle gun across a pole erected on Lagoon Island, wound up the equatic part of the program, and the formal exercises at the Hatch Shell opened with a selection by the United States Coast Guard Port of Boston Band.

Medals were awarded to the following by Commodore Derby: Posthumous Legion of Merit and Purple Heart to Mrs. Carl U. Peterson, widow of the commanding officer of the Coast Guard Cutter Escanaba; Navy and Marine Corps Medal to Lieut. Arthur Pfeiffer, of the Coast Guard Cutter Campbell; Silver Star Medal to Chief Water Tender Anton J. Hainrihar, of the Cutter Campbell, and Purple Heart Medal to Ernest E. Godfrey, seaman first class, of the Cutter Spencer.

Over She Goes! And Up Again!



By a Staff Photographer

U. S. Coast Guardsmen Thrill Record Crowd at Charles River Basin

Standard equipment at all lifeboat stations, several self-bailing surfboats were put through their "over-under-and-upright" maneuvers in yesterday's 153d anniversary celebration of the United States Coast Guard as part of the two-hour pageant on the Esplanade and Charles River Basin. Top picture shows the lifeboat upside down being righted by its Gloucester crew. These boats are kept at water level by air tanks, while the water drains off through slots in the sides. Center picture shows the boat righted, and the men clambering back aboard. Lower picture: Chief Boatswain's Mate S. E. Andrews, of the Straitsmouth Island five-man crew, is tossed overboard in traditional "victory ducking" ceremonies attending the winning of the race, in which seven 24-foot "Race Point" surfboats competed.

80 Civilians Attend Devens Transit School

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Aug. 2—On hand for the opening session of a civilian motor transport school here, 80 representatives of New England bus and truck companies were told today that transportation is vital to civilian defense.

Joseph M. Loughlin, Director of the First Civilian Defense Region, warned that failure of the nation's transportation system under emergency conditions which demand extra assistance would result in the loss of many lives.

"Wherever you have panic and fear," Mr. Loughlin said, "you will have a tremendous problem of hundreds, possibly thousands, of homeless in the event of enemy action by air raids. These people must be moved to safer areas to be fed, housed, and, if necessary, given medical attention."

The Evacuation and Emergency Welfare Service is responsible for people while they are moved, but transportation authorities must get them vehicles to move in, Mr. Loughlin told the bus and truck representatives who will have a week's training in military and independent convoy procedure.

"They are charged with not only having vehicles at the right place at the right time to receive humans and goods to be marched to other areas," he said, "but must also route the movement of these vehicles so that they do not conflict with each other or with military movements.

"To accomplish this, we must have the establishment of a traffic control system to care for such extraordinary emergencies. Transportation authorities must also see that a state-wide system of highway repair and road-block clearance is established so that the damaged roads over which these vehicles travel can be made usable as quickly as possible."

Fighting Engineers Build Sicily Airfield in a Day

War Activities in New England

Building an airfield in Sicily in 24 hours and roads in Africa at the rate of four miles an hour, the Army's Corps of Engineers has constructed $10,000,000,000 worth of military facilities in all parts of the world to date. This was announced today, as the Fighting Engineers continued their recruiting drive in New England.

To maintain pace on its important assignments at home and abroad, the Corps is seeking 10,000 more men every month, preferably men skilled in 75 specialties such as carpentry, bricklaying, blasting, or electrical or mechanical work.

Men between 18 and 38 in 1A classification or those between 38 and 50 not working in vital defense industries may apply at any recruiting office, Engineer Office, or the Division Engineer's Office at 75 Federal Street, Boston.

Another instance of the rapid work done by Engineers often under fire, Engineers built many more miles of roads on Attu in 17 days than the Japanese completed in 11 months unopposed on the island, according to Col. George W. Gillette, New England Division Engineer.

Less than 100 miles from the Arctic Circle in Canada's Northwest Territory, the Engineers have opened a highway to an ocean of oil: a pipe line is now under construction to carry the oil from its pool near Fort Norman over the Mackenzie Mountains to Whitehorse on the Alaskan Highway, a distance of 600 miles, it is estimated.

Refineries on the Alaskan Highway will convert the crude into high-octane gasoline and lubricating oils. Fighter and bomber planes along the route north to the Orient will no longer be dependent for fuel on water transport up to the Gulf of Alaska.

Explaining the Sicily record, Colonel Gillette pointed out that within 24 hours after the initial assault on the coast, Engineers had built and made ready for use a complete landing field capable of accommodating and servicing hundreds of planes. It was in use five hours after work had begun, when a P-40 with motor trouble coasted to a landing on the uncompleted strip.

The field was completed by men who stopped only long enough to eat tomatoes and melons found in the area; there was no time to stop for the formality even of Army "chow."

Perhaps the most traveled of all Army units in this war is a group of topographical Engineers whose job it is to make maps.

In 15 months, they covered 23,000 miles, undergoing changes in temperature from 68 degrees below zero to the "hot hundreds" of the equator.

Ship Launchings

A hero of the Battle of Midway will be honored when a destroyer-escort vessel is christened Wednesday at Boston Navy Yard with the name of Lieut. Ralph Waldo Elden. His widow, Mrs. Margaret Newton Elden of Chicago, will sponsor the craft.

Accompanying a posthumously-awarded Navy Cross, the Midway citation told how as Executive Officer of the Hammann he took command when his captain was temporarily disabled. Lieutenant Elden "with cool courage and unfailing presence of mind, continued to direct abandon-ship operations aboard the rapidly-sinking vessel until the decks were completely awash and he went down into the sea. A few seconds thereafter he was killed by an underwater explosion."

The Liberty Ship James Bowdoin, named for a Massachusetts Governor whose gifts made possible the founding of Bowdoin College in Maine, was launched yesterday at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation Yard, South Portland, Maine. The ship was sponsored by Mrs. Edith Lansing Sills, wife of Kenneth C. M. Sills, Bowdoin President.

Babson Graduates

Completing an intensive 30-day course, 243 Navy Supply Corps Specialists were graduated today at Babson Institute of Business Administration and assigned to all branches of Navy Supply activity throughout the world.

Coming from all branches of business, the next class of about 250 will report at Babson on Aug. 9, according to the Institute calendar.

New Fighter Pilots

From 11 advanced flying schools in the sprawling Gulf Coast Training Center, "thousands of July graduates pinned on their newly-won silver wings" last week, including 80 from New England, according to the Army Air Forces.

Greenfield Folk Know Town, What With Unusual Report

If there is a better-informed citizenry in Massachusetts than the people of Greenfield, it's not the fault of the Planning Board of that Connecticut Valley town which has recently published an annual report packed with information and, perhaps most important of all, readable.

The 80-page booklet which contains 24 interesting pictures and five graphs should receive a high rating in the annual town report contest conducted by the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association.

To guarantee the maximum amount of reader attention the Planning Board has streamlined the report. For example, on pages four and five, under the head "What Was Done in 1942," is a snappy summary of the year's high lights. The story of Greenfield at war is told in one page and discloses that of the town's population of 15,672, 1,406 [up to May 1, 1943] have donned the uniforms of the national services.

The index is headed "How the Town Serves the People" and breaks down the contents of the report so that the reader may turn to the activities of the plumbing inspector or the tax collector at an instant.

Illustrations introduce the readers to the selectmen, the town moderators, Gene Bond's street department gang on the job, the "cop" who helps the school children across the street, members of the school committee, other members of the Town government, and places of historic or scenic interest.

On page 71 under the heading "Where the Money Came From" is a list of every source of town revenue and on the following two pages under "How It Was Spent" is an itemized statement of where it went.

A center spread in the booklet records such interesting facts about the Town as the number of homeowners (3,346); number of theaters (3); number of fire hydrants (693); miles of streets (67.05); number of foreign born residents (1,712).

At the back of the book are interesting historical facts about Greenfield and a section devoted to the history of Greenfield churches. The over-all effect of the report is to give the impression that Greenfield is an idyllic place in which to live.

War Influences Manchester, N. H., Handicraft Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug 2—Handicraft products designed for the home front during wartime will be on display Wednesday when the tenth annual Craftsman's Fair of the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts opens here for four days.

In addition to the usual articles of the handicraft worker such as rugs, jewelry and wood carvings, the visitor to this year's fair will find an ingeniously devised shopping basket on wheels and some cleverly contrived pudding dishes that can simplify feeding problems by being used in other roles.

The fair, which in other years has extended a full week, will be at the Institute of Arts and Sciences. Also on display will be an exhibition of historic design at the Manchester Public Library, and a display of early American and European glass at the Currier Gallery of Art.

The glass collection, the gift of the late Richard J. Healy of Worcester, Mass., is said to consist of about 4,000 pieces of early American blown, pattern and other types of glass together with European examples of amber, topaz, sapphire, canary and vaseline glass. It is on exhibit for the first time.

Clarence G. Norris

Clarence G. Norris of Milton, who passed on yesterday, was an engineer in the Boston Department of Public Works for 40 years.

A native of Chelsea, he was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, after which he was employed for a short while in Indiana until he became town engineer for Hyde Park. When that community merged with Boston, he became associated with the Boston Public Works Department. Mr. Norris retired six years ago.

OPA Panel in Bath Ship Plant Facilitates Workers' Transit

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 2—A step considered unique in the New England war production program is being taken this week at the Bath Iron Works where the transportation department of the corporation is putting into operation a plant Office of Price Administration Panel Board.

This six-man OPA panel will be set up to act on the spot on applications of employees for gasoline, tire and work-shoe rations, and any other rationing activities connected with the workers' employment.

So efficient has the transportation department of the corporation become in serving 12,000 shipbuilding employees in transportation and rationing problems that it has been recommended by the Boston regional OPA office for study by the 14 New England district rationing officers

The transportation department is under the direction of Edwin F. Edgren, whose responsibility is to see that 1,900 privately owned automobiles and more than a score of Navy-leased busses operate without interruption in bringing the plant's employees to work. A survey disclosed that 9,500 reached their jobs by private automobile, 1,100 by bus and only 17 on bicycles, leaving 1,000 within walking distance.

The share-a-ride program in operation at the plant has given efficient results for some time. New workers are registered, and either assigned to automobiles of others from their section of the State, or, if they can carry at least three additional workers, drive their own cars. Exceptions are made only in rare cases of peculiar necessity.

The change of shifts at Bath is reflected in every city, town and hamlet within a 50-mile radius. The "swing shift" rolls into Central Maine cities in caravans of cars bulging with hungry, grimy workers. The transportation department which supervises their travel is an important office in keeping in motion that long line of continuous effort which President Roosevelt said makes the home front and the war front a single effort. At Bath, where sleek gray destroyers slide down the ways with effective regularity, the problem of transportation and supplies for workers is being handled with characteristic efficiency.

Volunteers Rescue Crops

Another example of how that continuous effort works in Maine is in the way the public and soldiers stationed here responded to appeals to help save the pea and bean crops.

One pea canning company, in response to a newspaper appeal, received so many volunteers it had to turn some away. In another instance the superintendent of a firm operating several bean canning factories advertised for 200 young pickers; 500 turned up, and he was able to transport only half of them to the fields.

Now it develops that volunteers will be needed to rake the blueberry crop in Maine's rich coastal hillsides, and hundreds of soldiers and civilians will turn out to help the war food program and earn a little change on the side.

Living Costs Off —Lower Prices Of Meats Did It

Don't look now, but the cost of living is down.

At least it's down according to figures just compiled by the Division of the Necessaries of Life of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries and everybody knows that figures don't lie.

Getting down to specifics here's what has happened. The combined "cost of living index" for July, 1943, decreased 1.4 per cent from the previous month. This decrease, the Division says, was due to lower prices of meats [hadn't you noticed], the combined meat index showing a decrease of 7.7 per cent, and lower prices for potatoes, butter, and lard [if you could find any].

The meat decrease, it is explained, reflects the full effect of the roll-back for the entire month.

Getting down to dollars and cents the decrease means this: based on 1913 standards when $1 is said to have purchased $1 worth of goods in July it took $1.48 to buy a dollar's worth while in the previous month it required $1.54.

Now if you have any ration coupons left you had better run out and take advantage of the lower cost of living.

Frederic G. Perine

Frederic Gilbert Perine of Cambridge, who passed on in Belmont yesterday, was widely known in Boston advertising and newspaper circles.

A native of Ira County, New York, Mr. Perine came to Boston in 1900 where was was the first advertising man employed by Filene's. Later he was in charge of advertising for the Jordan Marsh Company's men's department. For seven years prior to his retirement five years ago he handled store advertising for the Boston Herald. He was also connected with the Boston Traveler for 10 years.

Before coming to Boston he served seven years as a special writer on the Hartford, Conn., Times. He graduated from Hamilton College, N. Y. in 1889.

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87 SUMMER ST., BOSTON

Northeastern Peak In Meteors Aug. 11-12

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 2

The annual display of shooting stars in the northeastern skies will reach its peak on the night of Aug. 11-12, the United States Naval Observatory reported today. It added, however, that the Perseid meteors probably will be seen best on the preceding night from 1 a. m., until dawn. The meteors appear regularly each year. Frequently 30 or more can be seen speeding through the skies in a single hour.

Willkie to Visit G. O. P. Official

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 2 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie will spend Labor Day week end as the guest of Sinclair Weeks, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, at Mr. Week's summer home in Lancaster, N. H., it was announced today at the State House.

Some Republicans thought the visit might be a prelude to a bid by the 1940 standard bearer for support at the forthcoming National Republican Convention.

Judge William J. Britton of Wolfeboro already had announced he would be a candidate for convention delegate pledged to Mr. Willkie, and Gov. Robert O. Blood said he also would seek a delegate's seat, unpledged.

New Hampshire will have 12 votes at the convention.

Sorting of Mail By Number Ordered

Postal clerks in the Boston district are now under instructions to sort mail for the 25 cities and towns in the Boston postal district by number rather than the name of the community, according to Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly. The numbers range from one to 94, and are now considered by postal officials as much a part of the address for mail matter as the town itself. The use of numerals was necessitated by the absence of thousands of trained postal workers who are in the armed services of the nation.

Tribute to Fishermen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 2—Tribute has again been paid to the memory of fishermen from this port, who have been lost at sea. Ceremonies held Sunday at the Fishermen's Statute memorialized five Gloucester fishermen lost in the past 12 months and an estimated 8,000 since the start of the fishing industry here. It was the 52nd consecutive ceremony of its kind.

Three From N. E. Win Silver Stars For Gallantry in Tunisian Action

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—Three New Englanders were decorated with the Silver Star for gallantry in action in the Tunisian Campaign, it was announced yesterday by the War Department.

They were Lieut. Col. Hamilton H. Howze, Cavalry: Capt. Warren Bruce Pirnie, Jr., Field Artillery; and Cpl. George K. Weinberg, Field Artillery.

The citations for the awards follow:

To: Lieutenant Colonel Howze,

Next of kin: Mrs. Mary H. Howze, wife, Falmouth, Mass.

For: Gallantry in action. He efficently and aggressively directed the operations of a battalion in an attack which penetrated a strongly defended enemy position. Despite very heavy enemy artillery, antitank and small arms fire he completely disregarded his own welfare by moving about on foot among his tanks in order to expedite their movement in the most favorable direction during the decisive phase of the battle. His aggressive leadership and courage served as an inspiration to his men and contributed materially to the successful accomplishment of his mission. His actions reflect great credit upon himself and the command and are highly commendable.

To: Captain Pirnie, Jr.,

Next of kin: Maj. Warren Bruce Pirnie, Sr., Father, Concord, Mass.

For: Gallantry in action. After his battery had been overrun by enemy tanks, he contacted one of his gun sections and under very heavy and close enemy fire personally placed direct fire on advancing tanks. When forced to abandon his position he led his men to the top of a ridge. They subsequently were surrounded by the enemy. He remained here under continual enemy fire and frequent infantry attacks, observing for a near-by friendly infantry regiment. He then, without the aid of a map or compass, led his men over a distance of approximately 25 miles through enemy territory and rejoined his unit. The courage, aggressive leadership, and outstanding devotion to duty, with complete disregard for his own welfare, displayed by Captain Pirnie saved the lives of many soldiers and prevented the capture or destruction of several vehicles. His actions reflect great credit upon himself and the command and are deserving of the highest praise.

To: Corporal Weinberg, Field Artillery.

Next of kin: Mrs. Colia Weinberg, mother, Providence, R. I.

For: Gallantry in action. He observed a wounded soldier who was unable to reach shelter. He voluntarily and unhesitatingly disregarded his own welfare by going through heavy enemy mortar fire to reach the injured soldier. Upon reaching him, and while still under enemy fire, he administered first-aid treatment, helped dress his broken leg, using part of his own clothing as a tourniquet, and then evacuated the wounded soldier to an aid station approximately a mile away. The gallantry, perseverance, and concern for the welfare of a wounded soldier, with complete disregard for his own, displayed by Corporal Weinberg reflect great credit upon himself and the command and are highly commendable.

New Members Join N. E. Labor Board

Four new members of the New England War Labor Board to represent industry were announced here today by Chairman Saul Wallen. They are:

C. Lawrence Munch, President of the Hood Rubber Company, Watertown, Mass., Stanley Heald, General Manager of the Stetson Shoe Company, Weymouth, Mass., George H. Reama, factory Manager and Director of Labor Relations in the American Screw Company, Providence, R. I., and Graham H. Anthony, President of Veeder-Root, Inc. Hartford, Conn.

Burst Main Ruins Gardens

A break in a water main in the Mattapan section of Boston last night flooded cellars and ruined scores of Victory Gardens as the water ran unchecked through the streets. Emergency crews were dispatched to the scene to shut watergates. The flood subsided two hours later.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "T" and "U" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire on Aug. 31.

Aug. 8—Red "V" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Aug. 15—Red "W" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Canned Goods—Aug. 7—Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q" now valid will expire on this date.

Today—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T," now valid expire Sept. 20.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Aug. 16—Stamp No. 14 becomes valid for five pounds through Oct. 31.

Gasoline—Today—No. 6 coupons in "A" books, good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

From now on, the face of every gasoline ration coupon in a motorist's possession must be endorsed clearly in ink with his automobile registration number and the State where issued (for example, "Mass. 529,328"). It is illegal to hold or carry coupons not so endorsed.

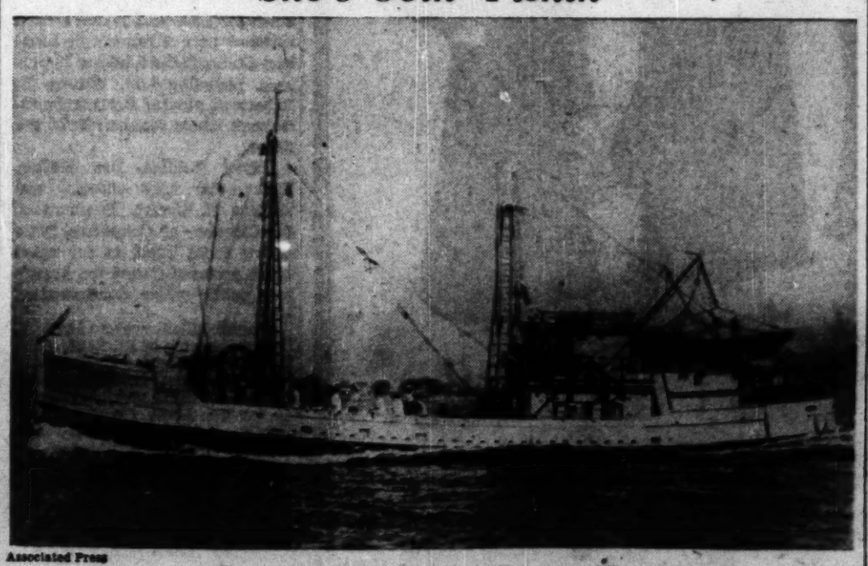
Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 3, 1944, for 10 gallons.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

She's Goin' Fishin'



Associated Press

Newly Converted Redfish Dragger Wind

Converted from an oyster dragger to the redfish branch of the commercial fisheries, the Wind is virtually ready for her initial trip to the fishing banks. Oysters are dragged from the underwater "farms" where they are "planted." Redfish are found along the New England coast the same as haddock, cod and other groundfish. Thus the new Wind is about to "put to sea" in earnest, and is expected to average about 300,000 pounds of redfish a month. A large portion of redfish receipts go to armed forces of the country.

'Art of Our Allies' Exhibition—Radio—Music of Yesterday and Tomorrow

British Paintings, Sculptures, Decorative Arts at the Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

The fourth exhibition in the series, "Art of Our Allies," will be on view at the Museum of Fine Arts through the summer. It consists of paintings, sculptures, and decorative arts of England. This presentation is very much larger than the Dutch, Flemish, and Russian exhibitions already shown in this series. The two spacious special exhibition galleries are filled with a variety of objects.

We are closely allied to England culturally. Many of the things displayed were brought here as heirlooms; some come from collections of Americans of British ancestry. Anglo-American kinship may be noted in the fashion and temperament and also in the limitations of artistic skill. There is something homelike and friendly about this particular display, which seems to bring the arts into the compass of all spectators, whatever their calling or taste. We may see substantial household goods of the gentry, noteworthy plate, porcelain, and textiles.

There are portraits, landscapes, prints and drawings disclosing the characteristic wit as well as the poesy and mysticism of the British. Manifest in the fine art of England is its literary genius, for implicit in this aggregate of ancestral portraits, scenic compositions, needlework fantasies, social satires, mystical evocations is the poetic verse or dramatic paraphrase.

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The earliest objects of art are religious relics, alabasters of Nottingham carved in the Gothic mood, sparely, gracefully, reverently. After the fifteenth century when these pieces were carved, the arts were rarely in the service of the church. Never do they seem to have resumed the other-worldliness of the medieval, except when an artist of special temperament deliberately turned his back upon secular fashion. The portrait of "Richard Hale of King's Walden" shows the more likely trend, the domestication of art. While this portrait has the somewhat stiff if engaging qualities of primitive workmanship, later likenesses show the influence of the continental painters upon Englishmen.

The portrait of the Countess of Bedford was painted in the seventeenth century by Sir Peter Lely, a favorite of the Court. The fashionable dress, the coiffure, the slender fingers, the lustrous splendor is reminiscent of Van Dyke. "The Countess of Essex," by Sir Godfrey Kneller, is especially interesting for the resemblance our American colonial portrayals bear to it. Thomas Gainsborough and Sir Joshua Reynolds are represented in the Museum display. Alvan T. Fuller has lent his "Portrait of Lady de la Pole" by Romney. A conversation piece by Francis Wheatley shows a genre of informal family portraiture developed especially by the English. A group of mezzotints reveals further the development of personal portraiture in the eighteenth century, with extra emphasis upon the spectacular dress of the beau monde.

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The decorative arts of this era are remarkable for good taste. These were the days of territorial expansion, of growing wealth, of travel. Master craftsmen were engaged to adorn the homes of the well-to-do. Silversmiths and cabinetmakers flourished, and improved their workmanship because of the rivalry of continental artisans brought to England. Exquisite and exotic materials were imported from distant lands, and fashions were influenced by the classical, the oriental, the medieval. There is silver and bric-à-brac; there are bibelots and odd pieces of this era to show what good taste prevailed, and how high was the standard of handicraft. The needlework pieces—many lent by Miss Elizabeth Day McCormick, are especially beautiful when shown amidst domestic furnishings. Other pieces of this period are Chippendale chairs, a chest of marquetry work, and a pair of black lacquer japanned chairs.

In a special category are the engravings by William Blake who as an original genius worked according to rules devised by himself.

The smaller gallery contains exhibits of the nineteenth century. The focus changes with growing democracy, with social reforms and changes effectuated by machinery. British art responds to a wider demand; it loses the formality and spectacular quality, becomes romantic, personal, anecdotal. The landscapes by J. W. M. Turner show the artist free of the salon and drawing room, tempted by the beauty of panoramas eager to record subtleties of tone, to discern delicate distinctions in atmosphere. Constable's "Weymouth Bay" brings nature closer, puts it within the scope of daily experience; it is nature which we know, and understand, and love.

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The Pre-Raphaelite representation shows a special quality of skill and a special mood which is of the century though it struggled to be outside it. This is a kind of escape to be explained in the context of the times, a brand of surrealism, less violent and less esoteric than that which prevails today. In any event it is a painting that serves in the capacity of illustration, a painting which seems to serve a literary function and is consequently peculiar to its background.

There are items which should not be missed because of their less commanding diminutive size: Cruikshank's "The Great Exhibition, 1851" and Thomas Rowlandson's "The Genius Sauce à La Russe." There is a quaint little pottery cream pot of agate ware.

It must have been a source of gratification to the various departments of the museums to find their contributions blend harmoniously as they have in this display. W. G. Constable, curator of paintings; Edwin J. Hipkiss, curator of the Department of Decorative Arts, and Gertrude Townsend, curator of textiles, collectively, did a splendid job of installation.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

'The West Family'

Painting by Francis Wheatley in the fourth in the series of "Art of Our Allies" exhibitions now at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

'Lord Anson'

Portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds currently on exhibition at the Boston Museum.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Miscellaneous exhibition of drawings from the Wiggin Collection. Through August.
Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Group of pictures by 19th century Americans.
Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of paintings and water colors.
Holman's Print Shop, 8a Park Street—Miscellany of prints.
New England Folk Art Gallery, 16 Arlington Street—Early American portraits, landscapes and decorative arts.
United China Relief, 367 Boylston Street—Water colors by Professor Chang Shu-Chi.
Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of Colonial portraits.
Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of Art of our Allies (England). Opening July 20. Fifteen years of Museum School Alumni. Through Sept. 12.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Lowell: Whistler's Birthplace—New landscapes by Emile A. Gruppe; drawings and paintings by artists of the Boston Post.
Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Paintings by Karl Zerbe.
Provincetown: Provincetown Art Association—Annual Exhibition.
Springfield: Museum of Fine Arts—Selection of twenty-five murals—RAF and British aircraft; also work done by children of Springfield Public Schools in connection with war effort. Through August.
Winchester: Winchester Gallery of the Public Library—Pictures by New England artists. Through August.

Maine

Brunswick: Bowdoin College Museum—Water colors by Eliot O'Hara. Through July.

New Hampshire

Durham: Hamilton Smith Library—Soldier Art from Life Magazine Competition. The first comprehensive exhibit of the work of artists in the Army, Navy, Air Corps, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. Through Sept. 1.
Manchester: The Currier Gallery of Art—Mid-summer exhibition of Early American and European glass. Through Sept. 26.

Rhode Island

Newport: Newport Art Association-Cushing Memorial Gallery—Exhibition of painting by Molly Luce. Opens July 28.
Newport Art Association Building—British American cartoons, and portrait drawing by Robert J. Freiman. Opens July 30.

Screen News

John Garfield has been given the star role in "Deep Valley," an original screen story by Dan Totheroh. Delmer Daves, now working on "Destination Tokyo," in which Cary Grant and Mr. Garfield are co-starred, will write the screen play and also direct the film.

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Paul Lukas has been assigned an important role in "Uncertain Glory."

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Frank Craven has been signed for the role of Sailor Tom in "The Life of Jack London." Samuel Bronston is producing the picture for United Artists. The film stars Michael O'Shea and Susan Hayward.

'Rising Sun' Tuesday

"Behind the Rising Sun," film version of the book by James R. Young, will have its premiere at Keith Memorial Tuesday. Margo and Mr. Young will make personal appearances at each showing. The cast includes Margo, Tom Neal, J. Carroll Naish, and Robert Ryan. The story, which traces the rise of militarism in Japan beginning in 1936 is concerned chiefly with a young Japanese who was educated at Cornell, his fiancee, his father who is a newspaper publisher, and an American engineer in Japan.

'The Snark' for Boston

Owen Davis' comedy, "The Snark Was a Boojum," is now announced to open at the Shubert Theater in Boston on Monday, Aug. 16. This engagement of two weeks will be preceded by a three-day visit at the Shubert in New Haven, and will be followed by a Manhattan premiere the week of Aug. 30 at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater. The cast includes Frank Lovejoy, Catherine Willard, Ben Lackland, Dennie Moore, Fleming Ward, Florence MacMichael, Dickie Patten, Jane Husak, Frank Wilcox, Ann Dere, Harold Wildridge, and Grania O'Malley.

Christian Science Program For Tuesday, Aug. 3

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—"The War in the Air." Oliver Stewart. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Comedy. YVSRN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—John Doe's New World. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—"Here in Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Concert of the Marimba "Maderas De Mi Tierra." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Airborne. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today on the FM Programs

W67, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—From A to Z in Novelty.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Ridin' the Range.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—Aloha Land.
5:30 p. m.—Music.
5:45 p. m.—Soloist.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Nan Merriman's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—The Dinning Sisters.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

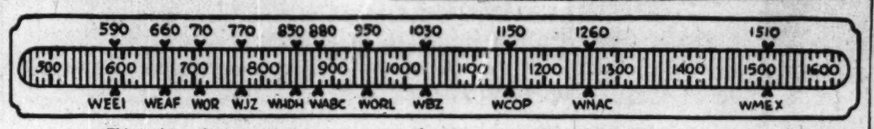
W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (42.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Arthur Gaeth, News.
3:15 p. m.—Two Keyboards."
3:30 p. m.—"Sophisticated Lady."
3:45 p. m.—"Quiz Wizard."
4:00 p. m.—"Background for News."
4:15 p. m.—"Across the Spotlights."
4:30 p. m.—Zeb Carver's Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; News.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Dalton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Ted Cole; Bobby Norris.
7:30 p. m.—The Army Air Forces.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, Comment.
8:15 p. m.—"Impact"; Leo Cherne.
8:30 p. m.—Music in Variety.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Sports program.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper news.
10:15 p. m.—Bob Grant's Orch.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Lew Diamond's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—George Hamilton's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"	News	Musical Fantasy
3:15 John Gart Trio	Thelma Jerguson, songs	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Two Keyboards	Musical Fantasy
3:30 You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Sophisticated Lady	"Fats" Waller's Orch.
3:45 You Know Answer?	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	"Quiz Wizard"	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	News Background	Andrews Sisters
4:15 Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Across the Footlights	Count Basie's Orchestra
4:30 Red Cross: Int'v'ws	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Zeb Carver's Orchestra	Sonny Donham's Orch.
4:45 Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound"; sk.	"Widder Brown"; sketch	Zeb Carver's Orchestra	Spike Jones' Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter	Johnny Messner's Orch.
5:15 Date Book; Follies;	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 E. Howe, m. c.	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Chick Carter; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 American Women	"Riding the Range"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports program
6:15 Quartet	News Highlights	Kay Ivers' Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30 Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings,	Music; Herb Lewis, songs	News from Abroad	News; American Legion
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Sports; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, news	March to Victory
7:15 James Hilton, talks	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Richard Salinger; news
7:30 "Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger";	"Fighting Fronts"	"Army Air Forces";	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45 "Blondie"; sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	'Army Air Forces'; series	Clement Norton, talk
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Tony Martin
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Cavalcade of America	"Impact"; Leo Cherne	Ed Barry's Band
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue";	"Adventures of Nero	Richard Crooks; Alfred	"The Better Half"; quiz	"Essays in Drama"
8:45 music; Cecil Brown	Wolfe"; mystery drama	Wallenstein's orchestra	show; Tom Slater, m. c.	"Essays in Drama"
9:00 "Romance"; drama;	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Lily Pons; Donald	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Beetho-
9:15 "Meet the Navy"	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Voorhees' Orchestra	News Service	ven Concerto No. 3.
9:30 Broadway Bandbox;	Spotlight Bands	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Sports program	Classical Album: Beetho-
9:45 Carole Landis	Dance orchestra: Sports	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Sports program	ven Concerto No. 3.
10:00 Guild: "Come Live	Raymond Gram Swing	Percy Faith's Orch.; J.	Raymond Clapper, news	News; Defense Talk
10:15 With Me"	"Waltz Time"	Antoine; R. Schmidt	Bob Grant's Orchestra	Voice of the Undergr'nd
10:30 Ogden Nash; Guy	"Silver Nocturne"; music	Vacation Serenade: W.	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 Lombardo's Orch.	"Silver Nocturne"; News	Pelletier, cond.; solos	Musical Roundup	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:00 News; World War II	Newscast	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Andy Kirk's Orchestra
11:15 News; Bob Trout	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Major Bowes' Amateur,	Allen Miller's Orchestra
11:30 Rideout; Master	Fishermen's Program	Inter-American Univer-	Radio Newsreel: British	Day's End: music
11:45 Works of Music	Swing Shift Music; News	sity of the Air	news reports	Day's End: News

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 News; Talks	News report	Dress Parade; Band	News comments	
7:30 Musical Var'y; News	Musical program	News Service	"Breakfast Band Box"	New England Fellowship
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Spike Jones's Orchestra	Musical Clock	Service
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Pages of Melody	Musical Toast	George and Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	"The Melodeers"	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue;	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss Inter-	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Musical Yesterdays;	"The Breakfast Club"	Church in the Wildwood	views Leatrice Gilbert;	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Network program	"The Breakfast Club"	Uncle Sam; drama	Spotlight Revue: organ;	"Waltzing With You"
9:45 Food Fair; talk	"The Breakfast Club"	Military band; News	Musical Roundup	"Waltzing With You"
10:00 Valiant Lady	Morning Market Basket	Lora Lawton; sketch	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15 "Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	The Open Door; sketch	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Honeym'n Hill"; sk.	Fishermen's Program	"Help Mate"; sketch	Yankee House Party: va-	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Musical Highlights	"Woman of America"; sk.	riety show; orchestra	Mason
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Kick-Conga
11:15 Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	N. Y. Cupboard	Jane Underwood, news
11:30 Bright Horizons	Lily Carthew Interviews	"Snow Village"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"; or-	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	All-Star Dance Parade	"David Harum"; sketch	songs; Imogene Wolcott	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	News Service
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"Music at Noon"	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	"You're Tellin' Us"	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Telling Us"	Ginger & Lanny; News	Concert Melodies
1:30 Vic and Sade; sk.	Treasury Star Parade	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Musical Roundup	"Curtain Time" with
1:45 "The Goldbergs"; sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Margaret Porter
2:00 Serial drama	Seth's Village Canteen	"Guiding Light"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women"; drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 Stella Dallas	and Helen	"Light of the World"	Sports Comments	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Nations Relief Program; speakers	Hymn Recital	Baseball interviews	News reports
3:00 Across Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Red Sox-Cleveland In-	Musical Fantasy
3:15 News Service	Little Show	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	dians baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30 Gart Trio	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Red Sox-Cleveland In-	Dick Stabile's Orch.
3:45 "You Know Answer?"	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"; sk.	dians baseball game	Sammy Kaye's Orch.
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Red Sox-Cleveland In-	Dick Jurgens' Orch.
4:15 Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	dians baseball game	Dinah Shore's Orch.
4:30 Book talk	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Red Sox-Cleveland In-	Carson Robison's Orch.
4:45 Civilian Defense	"The Sea Hound"; drama	Young Widder Brown; sk.	dians baseball game	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Art Kassel's Orch.
5:15 Date Book; Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 Am. Women	"Chisholm Trail"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport comment
6:15 Quartet	News Highlights	Frank Colin; talk	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30 J. B. Kennedy, news	Music for Moderns: songs	Music for Moderns: songs	News from Abroad	News; Music Interlude
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Sportcast; music	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orch.	Richard Salinger; News
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"Confidentially Yours"	Ethel R. Harris, songs
7:45 Hour; songs; orch	"Voice of the War"	"Yankee Yarns"	Fred Lang, news	"The Last Roundup"
8:00 Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; Inter-	Treasury Star Parade	Rudy Vallee Show
8:15 "Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Wesley Burd, news	Ed Barry's Band
8:30 Judy Canova Show:	Noah Webster Says: Quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Music in Variety"	"You Shall Have Music
8:45 comedy; or.; news	Haven MacQuarrie, mc	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Music in Variety"	You Shall Have Music
9:00 Col. Stoopnagle;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Program: Jay C.	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15 comedy; music	Famous Jury Trials	Flippen, conductor	News Service	Classical Album
9:30 Report to Nation	Richard Himber's Orch.	J. Nesbitt's Passing Pa-	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Classical Album
9:45 Report to Nation	Dance orchestra; Sports	rade; C. Drason's Orch.	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Classical Album
10:00 "Suspense"; drama	Raymond Gram Swing	Johnny Mercer's Music	John B. Hughes, news	News; Defense talk
10:15 "Suspense"; drama	"Waltz Time"	Shop; songs; comedy	Bob Grant's Orchestra	"Voice of Poland"; dr.
10:30 Congress Speaks	"Silver Nocturne"; Music	"Beat the Band"; Hilde-	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	"Silver Nocturne"; News	garde; Bob Grant's Or.	Musical Roundup	Art Jarrett's Orch.
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Newscast	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Earl Hines' Orch.
11:15 Newscast	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Hirkness, news	George Hamilton's Orch.	Jan Gaber's Orch.
11:30 Invitation to Music:	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	Stefanelli: Alfred Wal-	Day's End: music
11:45 Jeanie Tourel	Swing music; news	"Music You Want"	lenstein, conductor	Day's End: News

Quezon on Air Tonight

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

War Variety: A special message from the exiled President Manuel Quezon, of the Philippine Islands, will high light the Vox Pop program on which Filipino soldiers at the Hunter Liggett Military Reservation will be interviewed, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m. Earlier in the Evening Maj. Joseph M. Kilgore, Mission, Texas, who piloted a "Liberator" bomber in raids over Tobruk, Bengazi, and other parts of the African battlefront, will be guest of honor when the "Army Air Forces" show salutes the manufacturers of the B-24 Liberators, MBS-WNAC, 7:30 p. m. The first anniversary of the United States Marines landing on Guadalcanal in August, 1942, will be observed when Percy Faith and his orchestra present the network premiere of a new war song, "Bullfrogs and Marines," NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Music: Two sambas, a Russian symphonic poem and an old Welsh air, will be heard on the program with Richard Crooks, Alfred Wallenstein and orchestra, NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m. Lily Pons, radio, concert and opera star, will sing selections from Rimsky-Korsakoff and Puccini when she appears on Great Artist Series with Donald Voorhees and orchestra, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m. A medley from Jerome Kern's "The Cat and the Fiddle" will be featured on the "Vacation Serenade" summer concert with Dorothy Kirsten, soprano, Reed Kennedy, baritone, Wilfred Pelletier and orchestra, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Drama: The saga of nine American fliers stranded for five months on the frozen wastes of Greenland will be told on Cavalcade of America when it presents Dean Jagger in "Nine Men Against the Arctic," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m. A. A. Milne's stage success, "Michael and Mary," will be heard on "Romance," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. Hedy Lamarr and her husband, John Loder, are scheduled to appear in the radio adaptation of "Come Live With Me" on "Screen Guild Players," CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m. Dramatic episodes of Greece's struggle against the Axis will be presented by the Greek War Relief Association, WMEX, 10:15 p. m.

Talk: L. Welch Pogue, Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, will speak on "Merchandising by Air," MBS-WNAC, 10:15 p. m.

Concert Led By Bernstein And Zighera

Old and new combined in the third program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's chamber series given Sunday afternoon, Sanders Theater in Cambridge, by reason of its affiliation with Harvard University, seemed even more appropriate than usual as the place in which both the respect for older centuries of art and the desire to find the art of tomorrow should manifest themselves.

The first part of the program was in charge of Alfred Zighera, director of the Boston Society of Ancient Instruments. The Society was assisted by Putman Aldrich at the harpsichord. The program included "La Sultane" by Couperin, "Fantasia upon one note" by Purcell, Fantasia by Orlando Gibbons, Sonata in C major by Handel, and Dances edited by Tilman Susato.

To approach this music in a superior manner or to dismiss it as untutored or quaint would be to miss the high degree of intellectuality displayed in the contrapuntal lines of Couperin, Purcell, and Gibbons, and the harmonic ingenuity of Purcell's "Fantasia upon one note."

The acme of performance came in Handel's Sonata in C major for viola da gamba and harpsichord, which in its apt shading and masterly co-ordination testified to two expert performers.

It was fortunate for Leonard Bernstein's reputation as a conductor that he concluded the second half of the program (which was under his direction) with the solid and trustworthy Brahms Serenade No. 2 for small orchestra, Op. 16. For the Concerto in E flat for Chamber Orchestra ("Dumbarton Oaks") by Stravinsky, difficult to play and conduct, lacked that confidence and freedom of execution necessary to a responsive interpretation, while the Suite from "The Wind Remains," by Paul Bowles, was of such trifling musical worth that both conductor and composer were in danger of being dismissed with a hearty laugh. Much was forgiven, however, by Mr. Bernstein's fiery and assured leadership in the Brahms. Nor could the Serenade have had a better chance for impressing one with its symphonic sweep and harmonic fullness, after the spasmodic effect of the Bowles Suite.

The musical, "Higher and Higher," which Tim Whelan is directing for RKO Radio, will have a cast that includes Ivy Scott, Michele Morgan, Jack Haley, Frank Sinatra, Leon Errol, Marcy McGuire, Constance Moore, the Hartmans, Mel Torme, and Dooley Wilson. Camera work will start on Aug. 2 after a week of rehearsals.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinee Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"The Willow Tree," featuring Anna May Wong. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

New England Mutual Hall—Third in the series of summer concerts by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. (A repetition of the concert given Sunday afternoon at Sanders Theater). 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters, Rochester. 3, 6:05, 9:20.

Fenway—"Spotlight Scandals," Billy Gilbert. 11:30, 2:20, 5:15, 8:10. "Background to Danger," George Raft. 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35.

Keith Memorial—"Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. "Get Goin'," Robert Paige. 9:50 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:20, 9:05.

Kenmore—Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Young and Willing," Eddie Bracken, William Holden. 11:15, 1:30, 8.

Majestic—"Secrets of a Model," Cheryl Walker. 11:26, 2, 4:34, 7:08, 9:42. "Lady in Distress," Paul Lukas. 10:08, 11:42, 3:16, 5:50, 8:24.

Metropolitan—"Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. "Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:30.

Modern—"Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. 9:15, 12:45, 4:15, 7:45. "Bataan," Robert Taylor. 10:45 a. m., 1:15, 5:45, 9:15.

Orpheum—"Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. 9:30, 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. "Hitler's Madman," Patricia Morison. 11:10, 2:20, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount—"Spotlight Scandals," Billy Gilbert. 9:30, 12:10, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20. "Background to Danger," George Raft. 10:30, 1:30, 4:15, 6:55, 9:40.

RKO-Boston—"Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:10. Stage Show, 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:10.

Scollay—"Follies Girl," Wendy Barrie. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:30.

South Station Theater—"Eagles of the Navy," "From the Four Corners," "Motoring in Mexico," Leon Errol. Cartoons, latest newsreels.

State—"Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton. 11:50, 3:10, 6:35, 10. "Hitler's Madman," Patricia Morison. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Telepix—"Mexico." Comedy with Allen Jenkins. Hollywood Snapshots. Accent on Courage. Popular Science Review. Color Cartoon. World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"A Gentle Gangster," Jack LaRue. 9:30, 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. "Blues in the Night," 10:30, 1:10, 3:40, 6:20, 9.

Uptown—"White Savage," Jon Hall. 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell. 2:45, 6, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Follies Girl," Wendy Barrie. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — **Capitol**: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, George Murhy. "Ladies' Day," E. Albert, Rupe Velez. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brain Aherne. "A Man's World," W. Wright. 1:45, 4.
ARLINGTON—**Capitol**: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "American Empire," Richard Dix.
Regent: "Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenberg.
BRAINTREE—**Braintree**: "Powers Girl," Anne Shirley, George Murphy. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 1:45. Continuous from 4:45.
BRIGHTON—**Egyptian**: "Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke. "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. 1:30, 8.
BROOKLINE—**Brookline Village**: "Slightly Dangerous, Lana Turner, Robert Young. "American Empire," Richard Dix, Preston Foster.
Coolidge Corner: "White Savage," Sabu. "It Comes the Love," Donald O'Connor. Cleveland Circle: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters. "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton.
CAMBRIDGE—**Central Square**: "Bataan," Robert Taylor. "Shantytown," Mary Lee, John Archer. 2, 8.
Harvard: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "My Heart Belongs to

Civilians Flee Berlin at Nazis' Orders; U. S. Planes Blast Oil Fields in Rumania

Continued from Page 1

their newly launched push on the German defenses at Catania.

At the same time Allied Headquarters in North Africa officially announced that American forces have captured San Stefano on the North Sicilian coast.

Earlier it had been announced that United States naval forces were lending effective support to Gen. George S. Patton's Seventh Army as it advanced along the northern coast.

An Associated Press field dispatch described the capture of "Bloody Ridge," an almost perpendicular hill mass which barred the American advance east along the northern coast toward San Stefano as an epic battle of the brief Sicilian campaign.

This natural rock-studded fortress held by Germans entrenched with machine guns in protecting draws and ravines was stormed and taken in blinding heat.

Twice the day before American troops were beaten back by unbearably heavy fire from the German defenders, but the third time up they took and held it through a fierce counterattack.

An Allied communiqué also announced the fall of Mistretta, six miles south of San Stefano. It also made official the capture of Assoro, Nissoria, and Nicosia. The bulletin said steady progress was reported in all sectors of Sicily, despite strong enemy counterattacks. The Americans took 10,000 more prisoners in the fall of Mistretta alone. The majority were Germans.

The capture of San Stefano put the Americans in full control of a major road running from there southward through Nicosia and gave them a strategic artery for quick transport of troops and guns through the vital north central region.

Meanwhile Allied bombers renewed the aerial war upon the mainland of Italy on Aug. 1, carrying out the threat of the July 31 ultimatum, and blasted dock areas of Naples and the near-by air field of Capodichino.

Assault Carried To Mainland

Heavy bombers carried the assault to the mainland, putting into action the warning radiocast to the Italians by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower that rocking aerial blows would come because the new Government of Premier Pietro Badoglio has temporized and given the Germans time to strengthen further their defenses in Italy.

Fortresses planted 500-pound bombs on two troop transports in Naples harbor, blew up a gas works, and again battered the railway station, which was described officially as "almost completely destroyed."

At Capodichino, great new holes were blown in already-damaged hangars and administration buildings and a "large number" of parked aircraft was destroyed. Destruction increased as a big oil dump exploded, spewing burning fuel over a group of big transports nearby. Here occurred the aerial battles in which eight enemy interceptors were downed. Lightnings escorted the big bombers.

Other United Nations planes ranged ahead of the attacking ground troops in Sicily, with medium bombers hammering the port of Milazzo, used to bring in Axis reinforcements, and other planes hitting the vital communications centers of Adrano and Randazzo in the diminishing Axis bridgehead.

Five enemy planes were shot down and one Allied plane was lost in all operations, Headquarters said.

Allied sea power again carried the war to the Italian mainland, with warships bombarding the port of Vibo Valentia Marina, on the south side of the Gulf of San Eufemia, 50 miles northeast of Messina, a railway bridge across the River Oliva 22 miles to the north, and the harbor of Crotone, on the Ionian Sea to the southeast. These actions were carried out on the night of July 31 and early morning of Aug. 1.

Rumania:

Americans Blast Ploesti Oil Fields

The importance of the Rumanian oil fields in supplying the German war machine is indicated by figures published by The Christian Science Monitor, May 24. Germany is producing a total of about 12,000,000 tons of oil a year. The maximum production for Rumania is figured about 6,000,000 tons annually, although many specialists believe that this is not over 4,000,000 tons. The remainder is supplied—with the exception of 1,000,000 tons a year from Galicia—by synthetic oil plants.

Announcement of the raid on the oil fields was made by Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, Commander of the Ninth Air Force.

The Ploesti area, in which the fields are located, is 35 miles north of Bucharest, Rumanian Capital.

The big bombers, using special sights, swept in at smokestack height to drop their cargoes on seven huge refineries and other installations, with the result that the oil field was reported left a mass of fire.

Brig. Gen. Victor H. Strahm, Chief of Staff of General Brereton, praised the 2,000 specially trained airmen who took part in the attack and predicted that the raid would "materially affect the course of the war."

Machine-Gun Fire Mixed With Bombs

"We bombed the refineries, storage tanks, distilleries and cracking plants," General Strahm said. "Between 150 and 200 big Liberators went over their targets and dropped high explosive bombs and wrecked installations with machine-gun fire.

Fliers' reports indicated serious damage to the Astro Romani refineries where large fires were seen. The Astro Romani are the largest groups of refineries in Europe.

The Giurgiu pumping station and pipe line also received numerous hits, these reports added, and explosions were noted.

Rumania's newest refinery, the Creditful Minier, which is the source of 100-octane aviation fuel, was well covered with hits, returning pilots said.

The refinery which was reported as having suffered the heaviest damage was the Americano Romano, where hits were said to have been scored on distillation and cracking plants.

The great fires, which the pilots told of setting, undoubtedly represented burning surface oil. Engineers and aviation experts say it is almost impossible to destroy or burn out wells with air bombing, unless incendiary bombs can be dropped directly down the shafts. Bombs, of course, can devastate ground installations.

A communiqué issued by the Middle East Air Command said that "20 of the Liberators are reported to have been shot down over the target area and a number have not yet returned to base."

At least 51 enemy planes, including Messerschmitt 109s and 110s and Focke-Wulf 190s were claimed destroyed, the bulletin added.

The German High Command, in its Aug. 2 communiqué, asserted that 36 four-engined bombers were shot down. It said that 125 planes participated but that only 60 to 70 were able to make "a coherent attack" on the oil district.

Invasion of Germany Is Now On, Eaker Says

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 2

To those wishing to know when the invasion of Germany will begin, Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Commander of the U. S. Eighth Air Force, declared today that "it has begun."

Answering from London a two-way radio salute from Gen H. H. Arnold, Chief of the U. S. Army Air Forces, Gen Eaker said:

"The Eighth Air Force began in Britain nearly a year ago, with the RAF, the major assignment of the war—the destruction of the German Air Force and destruction of a great part of German war industry.

"I am happy to tell you now that we are on schedule in the accomplishment . . ."

He declared that despite the desperate need for fighters on the Russian and Sicilian Fronts, Hitler had to maintain "more than half his total fighter strength across the Channel."

Britain:

Several Thousand Americans Arrive

Several thousand more United States servicemen were reported today to have arrived in Great Britain, following the recent landing of other thousands of Americans and Canadians. No details were available immediately concerning the troops.

Solomons:

27 Tons of Bombs Dropped at Munda

Navy bombers hacked away on Aug. 1 at Japanese barriers commanding the approaches to Munda.

Escorted by Army and Navy fighters, the bombers dropped 27 tons of explosives on gun positions and supply dump areas around the strongly-fortified Central Solomons air base. Many of the bombs fell squarely on their targets.

It was a light attack, compared with other recent raids on Munda in which the bomb weight has been as high as 186 tons.

For the second consecutive day the communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said nothing about how American troops were doing around Munda.

Continent:

Airfields Bombed; Berliners Flee

United States medium bombers raided German airfields at Merville and St. Omer in France without loss, it was announced officially.

Squadrons of RAF, Dominion and Allied Spitfires escorted the bombers.

The United Nations planes roared out in waves at dawn to continue the air war against Europe. Shortly after the first waves returned three more formations of bombers swept back across the English Channel.

American bombers and fighters, challenging Germany's best aircraft in daylight over enemy territory, shot down more than 500 Nazi fighters during July at the cost of 108 Flying Fortresses, the United States Eight Air Force announced.

While American fighter losses were not listed, the report said that all American losses dropped to less than 4 per cent during the month despite the heaviest opposition yet met, and that American aircraft destroyed 75 per cent more enemy fighters in July than in the previous month.

Spurred by the stupendous air attacks on Hamburg, which have left that once great port a heap of smoking rubble, German authorities were reported speeding the evacuation of all nonessential civilians from Berlin in fear that that city may be next on the United States blitz list.

Refuge Areas Designated

Advices reaching Stockholm from the German Capital said leaflets were being circulated instructing women, children and elderly people to find homes with relatives outside Berlin or go to special evacuation areas prepared in Eastern Germany.

The instructions, these dispatches declared, were issued during a day of frantic preparations as Berlin papers warned the population it must be prepared to meet attacks on a scale never before seen in the Capital.

A Berlin dispatch to Stockholm's Aftonbladet reported that "near panic" prevailed in the city and said that Berliners were out early on Aug. 1 in parks, squares and yards digging trenches and preparing family air raid shelters.

Axis-Inspired Racket On Ransoms Curbed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—An Axis inspired "ransom" racket has been brought under control, the Treasury reported July 31.

It pictured the workings of the racket this way:

A group in Switzerland, purporting to represent persons in Axis occupied countries, sent demands for large sums of money to relatives and friends of those individuals in this country for the purchase of exit permits. Sent abroad, the funds simply became foreign exchange credits for the enemy agents.

Aided by an agreement with the British and Netherlands Governments, agents of the Treasury's Foreign Funds Control Division traced the source of the demands to seven persons in Switzerland. The names of the seven were placed on the Government's proclaimed list of blocked nationals.

Since then, said the Department, "there has been a marked decline in the volume of such requests for funds reaching this country."

George Refuses to Worry

VIENNA, Ga., Aug. 2 (AP)—Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia believes there is nothing inevitable about a fourth term.

In an interview at his home, he observed today that he had given very little thought to his own probable re-election in 1944, and much less to the possibility that President Roosevelt would be nominated again by the Democratic National Convention.

It's Enough to Make 'Seer' Tear His Hair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Aug. 2

Just 10 months ago yesterday Hitler deplored the fact that he couldn't forsee the next moves of the "military idiots" who led the Allies.

But if he was puzzled then, he must be possitively flabbergasted now, Brig. Gen. Horace Sewell of the British Information services said in recalling the Führer's sarcastic complaint.

In quick succession, the "idiots" attacked Northwest Africa, swept the Axis out of Tunisia, and invaded Sicily.

And now they're threatening to attack, just as they were 10 months ago, at any one or all six of a half dozen different points.

Greece:

Italian Soldiers Fight Nazi Troops

Bitter clashes between German soldiers on the island of Crete and Italian troops whom they sought to disarm, and growing friction between Axis garrisons on the mainland of Greece, were reported in dispatches reaching London Aug 1 from Cairo and Istanbul.

British Middle East Headquarters said it had "irrevocable evidence" of a German plan to disarm Italian troops in Crete and to arrest the commanding officer and staff.

Some Italian troops, the British said, were tricked into surrendering their weapons and one unit which refused to obey was surrounded and fired upon. The dispatch added that the Italians "are standing firm."

From Istanbul came a report that German and Italian garrisons on the Greek mainland were at bayonet point at one Italian barracks which the Germans approached and tried to take over.

Italian guards were said to have resisted and to be waiting instructions from Rome.

Russia:

Soviets Tighten Pincers at Orel

Red Army troops, continuing the slow, relentless investment of the German defenses around Orel, on Aug. 1 hurled the Nazis out of 100 villages and tightened the pincers threatening that base with advances at five to 7½ miles, the Russians reported.

Soviet troops operating to the north and northwest of the city beat off counterattacks in a drive which took 40 villages, leaving 3,000 German fatalities on the field and smashing a number of tanks, mobile guns and trucks and heavy artillery, a Moscow communiqué said.

The spearhead operating to the northwest of the city is aiming at cutting the Orel-Bryansk railway, feeder line for the Orel base. Soviet reports in the last few days have indicated that the line is under fire of Soviet artillery.

Front-line dispatches reported the Russian Air Force was relentlessly harassing the Germans in an attempt to prevent them from consolidating new lines. Bombers and fighters were said to have centered furious attacks on a forest a mile square within which the Germans were concentrating troops, tanks, munitions and other supplies.

Pravda declared the aerial attacks had caused heavy destruction and had broken up the German concentration.

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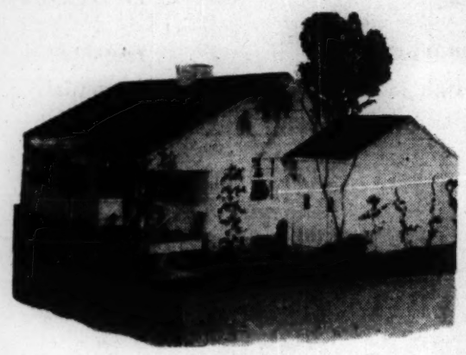

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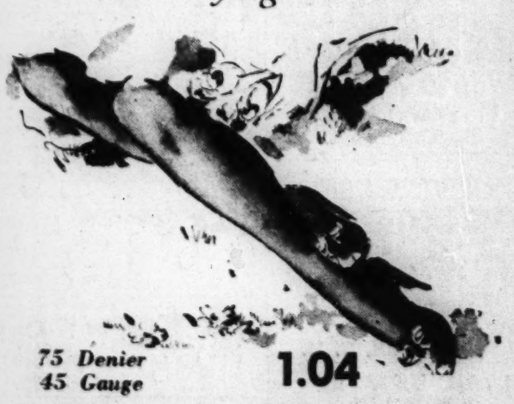

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

French Committee Acts To Unify Armed Forces

ALGIERS, Algeria, Aug. 2 (AP)—Steps to bring about the unification of all French armed forces in the Empire were taken today at the first meeting of the new French Committee for National Defense.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle presided. The Committee was set up July 31 in a new unification of the forces of General de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud.

The French Committee for National Liberation was pressing hard for recognition by the United States and Britain.

The chief problem was finding a formula which would make certain the United States and Britain would not be committed to support the continuation of the present French Committee once Continental France was freed of the German yoke.

President Roosevelt has stated there could be no question of a Provisional French Government when only 5 per cent of the world's Frenchmen were free to participate.

New Division of Responsibility

New division of responsibility among the two French leaders, Generals de Gaulle and Giraud, was announced on July 31, with General Giraud becoming Commander in Chief of All French Forces and General de Gaulle assuming the Presidency of the Council of National Defense.

The Committee also made the following appointments:

Assistant Commissioner of National Defense, Gen. Paul le Gentilhomme; Chief of the General Staff of the Army, General Leyer; Assistant Chief of the General Staff of the Army, Brig. Gen. Pierre Koenig; Chief of Staff of the Navy, Rear Admiral Lemonnier; Assistant Chief of Staff of the Navy, Rear Admiral Philippe Marie Auboyneau. General René Bouscat remains Chief of Staff of the Air Force.

Giraud's Status

During the time when General Giraud exercises an effective operational command, he will cease to exercise the functions of President of the National Committee of Liberation.

He guides and controls the formation and training of units with a view to their utilization as foreseen either by the inter-Allied operational plans or by the plans for the defense or security of territories, according to the new articles of the Committee.

He distributes the armament. He will be assisted by an Assistant Commissioner for National Defense, particularly for the organization, administration, and maintenance of the Army.

The Assistant Commissioner will attend sessions of the French Committee of National Liberation. He will have a deliberative vote in the absence of General Giraud.

The Committee of National Defense established, with General de Gaulle as President, will decide the general conditions and the distribution of French forces in the various threaters of operations as well as the principal measures to issue the fusion of the forces.

Robert's Contention

At San Juan, Puerto Rico, Admiral Georges Robert, deposed High Commissioner of Martinique and Guadaloupe in the Caribbean, says he believes that Generals de Gaulle and Giraud have established a situation that will divide France after peace comes.

In an interview yesterday, he declared that Marshal Pétain's supporters will never associate themselves with those who have worked against the Vichy Government.

Admiral Robert said Unoccupied France, the colonies and the fleet, "the last two sheltered from the German grasp," could have served France as instruments of pressure against Germany.

"Giraud took away these aces of the French game," he said, "thus diminishing the means Pétain had at his disposal to defend the interests of the French people."

Hope Held for Jews

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—The Jewish Labor Committee said yesterday its Chairman, Adolph Held, had received a letter from Secretary of State Cordell Hull which stated that "it is our hope and desire that means may be found at an early date whereby Algerian Jews may resume their status as French citizens."

The Committee quoted Mr. Hull's letter as saying that "as you are of course aware, the matter is no longer one for decision by General Giraud alone, and according to our information it is receiving careful study at the hands of the French Committee of National Liberation."

The Labor Committee said the letter was in response to a plea for United States intercession on behalf of 120,000 Jews deprived of citizenship by abrogation of the Cremeux Decree by French authorities.

[Repeal of the Cremieux Decree under which Algerian Jews acquired French citizenship placed these native-born Jews on the same basis as the Arabs. The repeal was carried out by Gen. Henri Giraud last March 17.]

Secretary Hull was quoted as saying that the Cremieux Decree issue "was from the beginning of our entry into French North Africa a matter deeply entwined in the local situation, and the occupation of those territories by our forces did not in itself enable our army or our Government to dictate in questions of local administration without regard to the local effect of whatever legislative steps might be taken."

Eden: Let Duce's Fall Spur You On

Continued from Page 1

Italy, which he characterized as a "leopard that has changed its spots and manicured its claws in a beauty parlor."

In Washington Secretary of State Cordell Hull said he had not noticed the broadcast of Lord Van Stittart, urging the United States not to repeat in Italy what he termed the "errors of its policy toward France."

Italian leaders know the Allies have now more planes in the Mediterranean theater than the Axis has altogether. That is indeed a terrifying factor for the Badoglio Government to bear in thought as it writhes in its dilemma. Rome Radio's flash of defiance yesterday, including its contention that the Allies were not in a position to defeat the Germans in Sicily, needs to be judged against the background of all-round Allied striking power in the Mediterranean today rather than against the past week of slow progress by the Allied land forces in Sicily.

Although there is no confirmation of the report that the Germans already are evacuating Sicily, it is pointed out here today that it is not going to be easy for them to get our more than a small number of their troops. Certainly, whatever happens eventually, the Germans undoubtedly will have to leave behind for the Allies most of their transport, tanks, and stores—as they did in Tunisia.

It is reported the Germans are disarming the Italians in the Balkans. If correct, this means that already even before Italy's surrender the Allies are obtaining one major benefit from the downfall of Fascism—namely, that the Germans are having to take over the policing of unruly occupied areas where formerly Italians were on duty. Inevitably, there is some feeling of impatience here regarding Italy. But those who have to deal with the problems involved are endeavoring to make the most of the interim.

Russia's Place

One of the most far-reaching questions is the form in which Russia will participate in the settlement of Italy's immediate future. Under the Anglo-Soviet treaty, provision is made specifically for consultations between Russia and Britain before any armistice is signed by either of the two Governments with one of the Axis powers.

Soviet newspaper comment already has given a reminder that the Soviet Union is as much interested in any provisional or permanent settlement in Italy as are the Governments of Britain, its Dominions, or the United States.

Vernon Bartlett, member of Parliament and one of the best-informed diplomatic correspondents in the British press, says in today's News Chronicle he believes discussions with the Russians about Mediterranean plans have in fact been more detailed than generally is realized.

All China Mourns President Lin Sen

CHUNGKING, Aug. 2 (AP)—Lin Sen, President of the Chinese Republic, who passed on last night, received his early education in America.

Lin Sen became President of China in 1932 when he succeeded Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who resigned at that time to devote all his time to preparing the Army for the war with Japan.

He was born in Foochow, Fukien, in 1862, was educated in California, and lived in the United States for many years.

He returned to China shortly after the revolution in 1911 and was elected a Senator, serving in the First Parliament in 1912. He was elected to the Central Committee of the Koumintang in 1924 and after the 1926 revolution was appointed a member of the Chekiang Division of the Central Political Council. In 1931 he was elevated to the Presidency of the Legislative Yuan, succeeding Hu Han-min.

Nationwide mourning has been decreed in China and all places of amusement will be closed for three days. Memorial rites will be held throughout the country on Aug. 7.

French Prisoners

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—The number of French prisoners of war still held in German prison camps is 872,473, on the basis of a report from the International Red Cross at Geneva, the Co-ordinating Council of French Relief Societies announced here recently.

A. E. F. Used 500 Ships

About 500 cargo vessels were required to carry the American Expeditionary Forces to North Africa.

Demonstraions in Rome

Associated Press Radiophoto

Decline and Fall

Youthful enthusiasts pile atop an automobile in Rome, with girl (right) hoisting a picture of new Premier Pietro Badoglio after the change in the Italian regime, according to caption on this photo when it was published in Gazzetta del Popolo, Turin, Italy, newspaper. This picture was received in New York by radio from Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 1.

Plenty to Eat Is in Sight But Fruit Crop Is Short

Continued from Page 1

is expected to reach an all-time high 44 per cent above the average for 1935-39. Production of beef, veal, lamb and mutton will probably be somewhat smaller than in 1942, the Department said, but production of pork will exceed that of 1942 by about 18 per cent.

Most serious shortages will be in fruit. Due to late spring frosts and generally unfavorable weather, production of apples and other fresh fruits have declined sharply. Apple production will be about 15 to 20 per cent below last year and total deciduous fruit production may decline 12 to 14 per cent. The pack of canned fruits will be about 30 per cent lower than last year, but the pack of canned juices and dried fruits may be considerably above last year. Citrus fruit production has been of record size, 22 per cent above the 1935-39 average.

Most Food to Civilians

Civilians will get about 75 per cent of the nation's total food production this year, the Department says. The other 25 per cent will be divided as follows: 13 per cent to the military; 10 per cent to Lend-Lease and the remaining 2 per cent for shipments to United States territories and for special needs.

Though the Department's report indicates adequate food supplies for the civilian population, faulty distribution could upset the apple-cart.

Today, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia reports that "black markets" in New York City have reached the point where "a scandalous breakdown" is threatened in the food situation.

Coming to Washington with an 11-point program for more efficient food distribution program, Mayor La Guardia warned, "We have not far to go before we reach the disgraceful, racketeering, criminal conditions of the old prohibition days."

Joint Air Mission Visits Many Plants

WINNIPEG (CP)—A British-United States Air Mission, headed by Air Chief Marshal Sir Christopher Courtney of the Royal Air Force, arrived in Winnipeg recently from the West.

Sir Christopher is accompanied by Maj. Gen. Barney Giles, Assistant Chief of Air Operations, United States Army Air Corps, and high ranking British and American officers.

Many air stations and war plants in the United States and Canada have been visited.

Sir Christopher paid high tribute to Canadian and United States war production efforts.

"Canadian factories," he said, "are making an indispensable contribution to aircraft production."

Canada Act Bill Before Parliament

LONDON (CP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons recently that the Canadian Government has asked "as a matter of urgency" that a bill amending the British North America Act be submitted to the British Parliament.

He said he hoped the House would be agreeable to passing the bill through all stages. The bill has received first reading in the House of Lords.

The bill would authorize the postponement until after the war of the constitutional redistribution of seats in the Canadian House of Commons.

'43 U. S. Ship Output

A total of 20,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping is scheduled for production in American shipyards in 1943.

Italians Quit Northern Industrial Areas

Continued from Page 1

the Madrid dispatches but they said that Luigi Cardinal Maglione, Papal Secretary of State, and Msgr. Giovanni Battista Montoni, Vatican Undersecretary of State, were meeting foreign diplomats "day and night."

One semi-official report received in Madrid said that Cardinal Maglione, after conversations with Mr. Harold Tittman, American Chargé d'Affaires, called on Premier Badoglio at the Royal Palace.

With the Sicilian campaign running ahead of schedule, the general reaction was that the Allies were justified in letting Italy "stew in her own juice" for a time before signaling the bombers back into the air, but the reports that Premier Badoglio was seeking to compromise touched off a cry in the British press that any surrender must be unconditional.

Some Units Disarmed

Swiss reports said that quiet seemed to have been restored nearly everywhere within Italy, but the far-reaching effects of the nation's crisis continued to be felt outside its borders.

British Middle East headquarters at Cairo announced it had proof that Germans in Crete, apparently fearful that an Italian surrender would result in an exodus of Italian occupation troops from the Balkans, had disarmed some Italian units garrisoned there. One unit was said to have refused to give up its weapons although surrounded and already fired upon once.

Reports reaching Ankara said that thousands of tracts calling for a Bulgarian break with the Axis had been distributed in Sofia Saturday. "While there is still time, let us imitate Italy's example," the circulars were said to have declared.

Change at Madrid

MADRID, Aug. 2 (AP) — The Spanish press in tones far different than used a few weeks ago is acknowledging now that Germany has abandoned all hope of a future offensive and is saying that the Nazis now are trying to prepare the people for a "defense battle of hard and disastrous times."

The crumbling of Italy—for whether Italy remains in the war, Berlin admits it is pitifully weak—and consequent tremors in the Balkans have led official Berlin spokesmen to talk of a "wall of blood," Spanish correspondents wrote from Berlin last night.

Germany, said Berlin correspondents for "Ya," is engaged now in "extrema defensa"—a Spanish phrase which may be interpreted as "a last s[illegible]d."

It is hard to visual[illegible]e the importance of such statements without digging into newspaper files for early July. Up to the very day of Il Duce's fall, the same correspondents were writing of the coming German offensives on the Eastern Front, of an Axis counter-offensive in Sicily "which will not be long delayed" and of approaching German submarine offensives.

Anxiety In Germany

The Berlin correspondent for the Madrid newspaper "ABC" said last night German newspapers' silence on Italian developments had not prevented the German people from "anxiety visible in all their reactions." The most optimistic Germans hoped the Italians and Germans both "would withdraw northward from the Apennine Peninsula." Others believed the Germans alone "would withdraw to a line roughly corresponding with the Po Valley."

Published side by side with such Spanish correspondents' stories from Berlin were articles by German news agency writers reporting "considerable communist activity" among Italians in the Po Valley region of Northern Italy. The implication was that the Germans might have to take over to crush "communists."

Another indication that the Germans believe they soon may be forced to try to justify occupation of the Po Valley came in a German Transocean dispatch from Berlin saying the Allies will ask for military bases in Italy "in the event of Italian capitulation."

Montgomery Proud Of American Allies

By the Associated Press

With Allied Forces in Sicily, Aug. 2

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery in a personal message to his Eighth Army troops declared that "together with our American allies we knocked Mussolini off his horse" and "we'll now drive the Germans from Sicily."

General Montgomery congratulated the American Seventh Army Command "for the way in which American troops captured and cleaned up more than half the island in record time. We are proud to fight beside our American allies."

He wished good luck to his troops and declared "now let us get on with the job."

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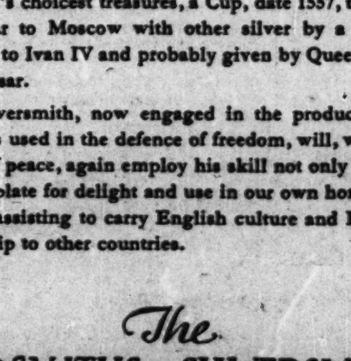

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As a tribute to our Russian allies and as a reminder of the community of interest and interdependability of nations, we reproduce an illustration of one of the Kremlin's choicest treasures, a Cup, date 1557, taken in that year to Moscow with other silver by a special mission to Ivan IV and probably given by Queen Mary to the Tsar.

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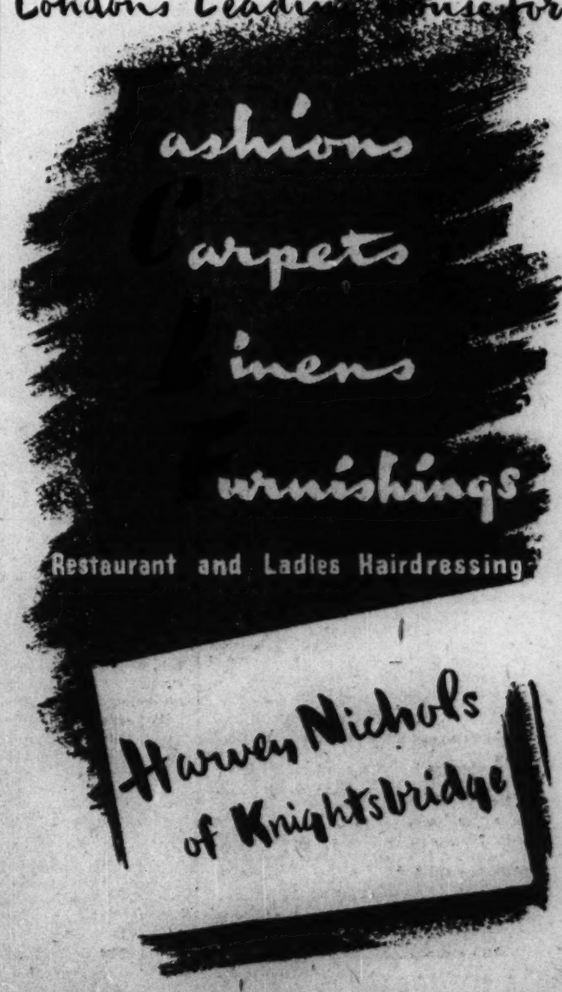

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The Home Forum

Taking God At His Word

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"A PERSON of his word" or "better than his word" is a phrase used to describe those individuals whose characters provide the qualities out of which the very fabric of human society is woven. Without confidence, no transaction of any kind can be satisfactorily undertaken. While human laws may promote confidence by setting up provisions which compel men to live up to their word, how much more desirable it is when one knows one does not have to resort to law; when the individual is law to himself—his character a guaranty of his word!

Christ Jesus, in his teachings of God as the source of all good and only of good, drew a sharp distinction between that which can be relied upon and that upon which no trust can be placed, when he said (John 6:63), **"It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing."**

Christian Science, too, makes a distinction between the carnal mentality, termed by the Master "a liar" (John 8:44), and the spiritually minded, who abide in life and peace. In revealing God as unchanging divine Principle, this Science performs an untold service for us: it shows us that man, whom the Bible declares to be made after God's likeness, reflects the dependability of Principle. Each one, then, is free to choose and prove for himself man's likeness to Principle by giving evidence of trustworthiness and by expecting and acknowledging the same spiritual fact to be true of his brother.

While we are engaged in seeing these truths established in our experience, we have at our side a God whose Word never fails, whose promises stand. For these promises, and for the illumination of the Word, Christian Science turns its students to the Bible and to Mary Baker Eddy's writings. Here is found help of every kind—guidance, comfort, healing.

* * *

Christ Jesus, knowing well the comfort his teachings had brought to his disciples and countless others, promised (John 14:16), **"And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever."** The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy, in speaking of the revelation which God gave to her, writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 55), **"This Comforter I understand to be Divine Science."** As with every science, Christian Science can be proved for oneself. And never can the answer be other than in the affirmative when we apply the test—does obedience to the teachings of Christian Science bring comfort to human experience?

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Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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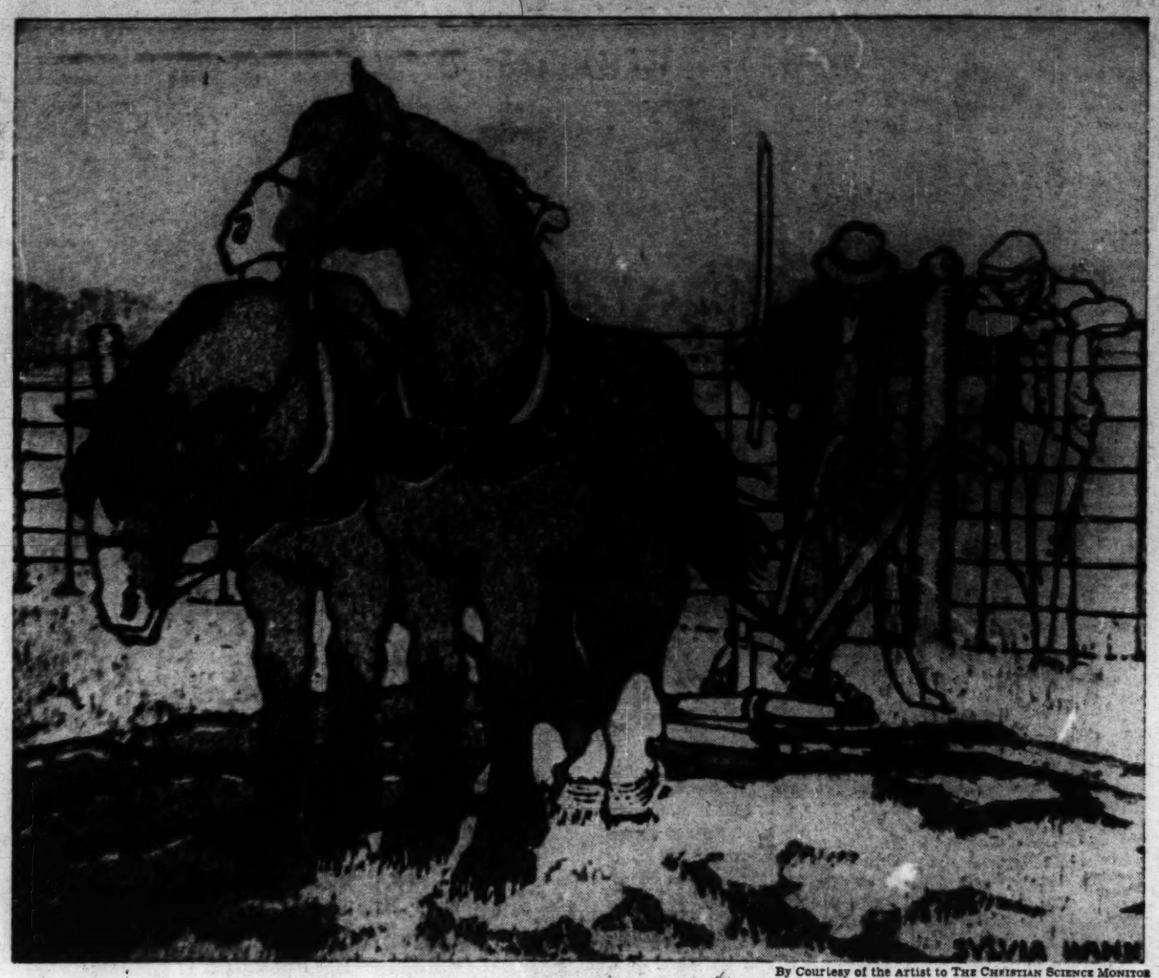

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"AT THE HEADLAND": *A Block Print by Sylvia Hahn*

"AT THE HEADLAND," by the Canadian artist, Sylvia Hahn, was chosen by the Society of Canadian Painter-Etchers and Engravers as their "Print of the Year" for 1942.

Its soft warm tones of stubble, the turned furrows, and the brown coats of the horses suggest the hazy days of Indian Summer. Then the bright, bustling, summer days of ceaseless planting, cultivating, and harvesting are done, and the plowman gives his horses a moment of rest, while he pauses to lean comfortably on the fence, chatting with his neighbor.

This print is one of a series Miss Hahn plans to make of the fertile farm country of picturesque Ontario.

One significant statement made on page 466 of the textbook may well be remembered at this point. It reads, **"Science will declare God aright, and Christianity will demonstrate this declaration and its divine Principle, making mankind better physically, morally, and spiritually."** Surely the outstanding characteristic of Christianity is love. The two commandments on which Jesus said "hang all the law and the prophets" both begin, "Thou shalt love." And when we read (Matthew 22:37), **"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind,"** we realize that the love here described is all-allegiant, all-giving. And this love is necessary to demonstrate Christian Science.

* * *

The writer well remembers one occasion when she suddenly felt very ill. Instinctively she reached for her copy of Science and Health and opened to page 395, where she read, **"When divine Science overcomes faith in a carnal mind, and faith in God destroys all faith in sin and in material methods of healing, then sin, disease, and death will disappear."** "Why," she reasoned, "I have no faith in a carnal mind, no faith in material methods of healing. That is why I am turning to God now." A wave of love and gratitude for God and His Science flooded her thought. Then she reread the sentence, saw its promise: "then sin, disease, and death will disappear." She took God at His Word. She was healed.

If only we stop long enough to remember what God is, it will not be hard to take Him at His Word. Because He is Spirit, He is ever present to make good His Word. Since He is all-inclusive Love, no one is excluded from His care; His design is blessing for all. Inasmuch as He is infinite Mind, His unerring intelligence is accessible to all, His wisdom at hand to govern us and our affairs harmoniously. God is also Truth and Life, thus assuring man's perfection and activity. As we realize that there can be but one divine consciousness, we see that actually man can express and experience only what is included in divine Principle. Herein lies the secret of our dependability and of our confidence.

Shall we not persevere in our love of God, infinite good, and each day prove His Word to be true? Trustingly and joyfully we can take as the law of our being those wonderful words (I Corinthians 2:9), **"Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him."**

But There Is Summer In It—

It isn't much—
A boy and dog
Aren't much to see.

It isn't much;
But there is summer in it—
Summer and sunshine and light south winds
In every swinging step they hike together.

The two of them
Go sloshing through the grasses down to Rush Creek,
Kneeling down to gulp delicious muddy drinks,
Running up along the bridge
To poke their heads through battered rails
And wave good-by to town:
Boy and collie,
Laughing, barking—
Off again they go,
Racing down the dusty road
And up the pasture,
Standing high, victorious, at the hilltop,
Then—
Charging down and out of sight.

RICHARD DYER MACCANN

Poets and the Stars

STARS SHINING in the heavens are a phenomenon most of us take for granted. It remains for the poet to lift up his eyes, watch the flickering lights and find something enigmatic, marvelous and forever new. Doubtless, astronomers see the marvelous and new; they may note an increase or diminution of brilliance in a closely-observed planet—some change or even a sudden explosion in the sky—but their imaginations must be kept within bounds, since realistic reporting is expected of them.

While their painstaking research adds immeasurably to our store of knowledge, its purpose is not to enliven fancy, but to present us with the facts. Nor is it the astronomer's business to explain our emotional reactions to the mystery of the heavens; this is the exclusive province of the poet, and in that particular province the poet is much at home. He, at least, speaks with the air of one who would probe the mystery—explain to us our delight at such a magnificent display.

* * *

Most of us have experienced the enchantment that occurs when the broad sweep of sky fills with stars, but articulate response that captures the essence of this experience is usually reserved for the intrepid poet. In one instance, Eleanor Farjeon, using the poetic power bestowed upon her as spokesman for the imaginative world, writes:

The night will never stay,
The night will still go by,
Though with a million stars
You pin it to the sky.
Though you bind it with the blowing wind
And buckle it with the moon,
The night will slip away
Like sorrow or a tune.

And, in a more realistic and defiant mood, Michael Roberts says:

I have thrown wide my window
And looked upon the night,
And seen Arcturus burning
In chaos proudly bright.

Whatever the poet says in regard to the night, crowned with stars, he is attempting to penetrate the everlasting mystery, that enigma which astounds and perplexes both the poet and the expert observer. But, unlike the astronomer whose study must reveal the heavens as impersonal and at a great distance from us, the poet desires to bring the sky closer; to create a sense of intimacy between himself and the heavens.

* * *

In the words of the Lord to Job: "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion . . . Or canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons . . . ?" We might say that the poet cannot pretend to "bind the sweet influences of Pleiades," but he can speak out, can search for poetic symbols in an effort to interpret this cold glory that reigns eternally in the ether.

Rarely concerned with the watchfulness of the astronomer, the poet is nevertheless a watcher of the sky; content to look up to the heavens for inspiration while those great balls of fire shine forth in full majesty as he moves wonderingly beneath them. He asks only to interpret, to immortalize the moment of the rising or setting star. And that the lights are always there suggests to the poet a sense of eternal order; that everything in the universe is as it should be. Lionel Johnson brings this out clearly in the quatrain:

Yet when the city sleeps
When all the cries are still:
The stars and heavenly deeps
Work out a perfect will.

MADELINE GLEASON

The Road Went High And Straight

SOME OF THE BEST LAND in the country, people said, was right here in Richland Township. The soil in Wapsipinicon County was a little inclined to be sandy, didn't bring quite the price of the very best Iowa farming-land; but this stretch in here between Richland and "Wapsie" didn't give the farmers much chance for complaint.

This was the road that was later made into a highway. It had a slight jog about a mile out of Richland. Tall cottonwoods grew on one side, on the other a tangle of bushes. There was always a kind of mud-hole here, sifted over with leaves and little fluffs from the cottonwoods; a bad place in the road, closed in and shaded.

Beyond this it was all straight going to "Wapsie." The land spread out rich and rolling, in smooth, tilted vistas of square fields, green, yellow, and earth-brown, trees growing in full-leaved clusters down about the banks of little caved-in creeks in the pastures or standing lone and slanting, on the crests of the low, rounded hills. In the distance the groves of farms were softened, blurred together; the far-off rising land was swathed in blue, a faint milky tint in which dim figures of trees were swimming.

A pink frame school-house stood on one side of the road. The long grass was trampled this way and that by the children's feet. Over beyond Ed Angell's place lay the Grove, where Sunday-school picnics and Fourth of July celebrations were held—a rich, thick cluster of trees, oaks and hickories, spreading over the hill and down the depressions of the slope, dark green upon the paler green of the short-cropped grass on the hill-side. The road went high and straight until it dipped down into "Wapsie," which lay deep in trees, the red stone tower of the court-house rising out of thick tufts of elms.

The farms were good along this road. A good class of people had settled here, German and English most of them. Men who kept an eye out for land deals noted shrewdly how well the buildings and barbed-wire fences were kept up, the red barns and silos, the prim white houses, square or with an ell, some of them with front yards enclosed in fences, and rose or snowball bushes growing. Most of these farmers—except the LaRues, who lived in a dingy, unpainted house with a bare farm-yard and a hog-pen of trampled, sloughy mud—drove into town in neat "two-seated rigs" with good teams. The cattle feeding in the pastures that sloped down, emerald-green, turfy, almost mossy, to the edges of the creeks were sleek and brown.

Over on the cross-roads there were more woods, and it was hillier. The farm-buildings were poorer, the fences slacker. These were the farms where people from "Wapsie" drove out to buy cheap a chicken, a goose, or a few crates of berries.—From "Country People," by RUTH SUCKOW. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Visioned on an Island in the Ocean Sea

THE UTOPIAN IDEAL for America which was in the mind of every important group of English pioneers from Massachusetts to Georgia, takes off from this *Utopia* of Sir Thomas More, first printed in 1516. The ideal commonwealth to that saintly mind is described as an island set in the Ocean Sea, somewhere in the New World. It is in the north zone, the "air soft, temperate, and gentle; the ground covered with green grass, . . . full of people, governed by good and wholesome laws" (but no lawyers), where everyone is honestly employed, and no one exploited or overworked. In the cities, planted not less than a day's journey apart, dwell the handicraftsmen and men of learning; but each city possesses a great rural district studded with co-operative farms. Burghers and farmers change places every two years, so that each has his share of necessary labor, and nobody becomes bored with his occupation. All alike labor nine hours a day, leaving ample time for recreation, and eight hours for sleep. Husbandry is made pleasant and easy by having oxen to do all the heavy work, and by inventions such as incubators for raising chickens. In the cities the streets are laid out "very commodious and handsome," twenty feet wide, and "the houses be of fair and gorgeous building," each of three stories, fireproof, amply windowed, provided with a garden, and drained by a system of canals. None are owned privately; all change hands every decade. Government is carried on by a series of town meetings; they choose an electoral college, which elects a council of philosophers and a prince who holds his office for life. Free and compulsory education is continued for adults by daily lectures, which all attend except such as wish "to bestow the time well and thriftily upon some other science, as shall please them"; for Utopians like nothing better than "free liberty of the mind, and the garnishing the same"; and "often it chanceth that a handicraftsman doth so earnestly bestow his vacant and spare hours in learning, and through diligence so profiteth therein, that he is taken from his handy occupation, and promoted to the company of the learned." Greek literature is the favorite study of these workers' educational classes.

Utopia cultivates community life as well as individual achievement. Everyone residing on the same farm or in the same city ward dines and sups in a great hall, and after supper there are debates and community music. The Utopians' time is not taken up with superfluities, for they build solidly, dress simply, care nothing for gambling, cruel sports, or wasteful display, and despise gold, silver, and jewels. All products are considered common; each head of a family helps himself at the storehouse to what he needs. . . . Whoever wishes to make a pleasure trip is provided by the government with an ox wagon, but he has to work in the farms or cities that he visits, in order to eat. . . .

Thus, out of the welter of misery, insecurity, and corruption that were the lot of common man in the England of 1516 came this vision of a new and better society: the American dream.—From "The Growth of the American Republic," by SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON AND HENRY STEELE COMMAGER. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Burns Spoke Forth What Was in Him

ALL THAT REMAINS of Burns, the writings he has left, seem to us, as we hinted above, no more than a poor mutilated fraction of what was in him; brief, broken glimpses of a genius that could never show itself complete; that wanted all things for completeness: culture, leisure, true effort, nay even length of life. His poems are, with scarcely any exception, mere occasional effusions; poured forth with little premeditation; expressing, by such means as offered, the passion, opinion, or humor of the hour. Never in one instance was it permitted him to grapple with any subject with the full collection of his strength, to fuse and mould it in the concentrated fire of his genius. To try by the strictest rules of Art such imperfect fragments, would be at once unprofitable and unfair. Nevertheless, there is something in these poems, marred and defective as they are, which forbids the most fastidious student of poetry to pass them by. Some sort of enduring quality they must have: for after fifty years of the wildest vicissitudes in poetic taste, they still continue to be read. . . . The grounds of so singular and wide a popularity, which extends, in a literal sense, from the palace to the hut, and over all regions where the English tongue is spoken, are well worth inquiring into. After every just deduction, it seems to imply some rare excellence in these works. What is that excellence?

To answer this question will not lead us far. The excellence of Burns is, indeed, among the rarest, whether in poetry or prose; but, at the same time, it is plain and easily recognized: his *sincerity*, his indisputable air of truth. Here are no fabulous woes or joys: no hollow fantastic sentimentalities; no wire-drawn refinings, either in thought or feeling: the passion that is traced before us has glowed in a living heart; the opinion he utters has risen in his own understanding, and been a light to his own steps. He does not write from hearsay, but from sight and experience; it is the scenes that he has lived and labored amidst, that he describes: these scenes, rude and humble as they are, have kindled beautiful emotions in his soul, noble thoughts, and definite resolves; and he speaks forth what is in him, not from any outward call of vanity or interest, but because his heart is too full to be silent. He speaks it with such melody and modulation as he can; "in homely rustic jingle"; but it is his own, and genuine. This is the grand secret for finding readers and retaining them: let him who would move and convince others, be first moved and convinced himself. . . . In culture, in extent of view, we may stand above the speaker, or below him; but in either case, his words, if they are earnest and sincere, will find some response within us; for in spite of all casual varieties in outward rank or inward, as face answers to face, so does the heart of man to man.—From "Essay on Burns," by THOMAS CARLYLE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Gardener

He who has a green thumb,
And loves the feel of earth,
Holds the wide world in his palm
Between his fingers' girth.

Food for every nation springs
To growth on garden-land—
He who has a green thumb
Holds the wide world in his hand!

ANOBEL ARMOUR

Cuba Is a Many-Sided Gem

COLOR IS WHAT you will remember of the Cuban countryside; the country people have a flair for using brilliant hues around their abodes in a manner that aids and abets Nature's not inconsiderable efforts. Overhead the laurel trees meet in an unending cool arch of green; tall palms rear their feather-duster heads proudly. Bougainvillea shrubs cling tenaciously to doorways and old fences; everywhere one looks the "golden shower" vine cascades in a dazzle of orange. There are flowering white jasmine with tiny star-shaped blossoms, trumpet vine, pink-flowered oleander and hedges of vibrant red *mar pacifico* flaming along the roadside. The brilliance of the landscape must put the village homes on their mettle. Even the humblest palm-thatched *bohio* is filled with tins of vines and blooms hanging on the walls, festooned over doorways and windows, fastened wherever possible. Equal to their love of color is the country people's fetish for plants. Simple cottages have their setting in the center of carefully tended gardens thick with shamrocky Japanese grass, luxuriantly abloom. . . .

Notice the clothes of the country people, the highly starched, tightly fitting *guayaberas* of the men, the bright frocks of the women. Vivid shades are chosen and pastels barred because, the story goes, colors like green or white blend too easily with the surrounding landscape. . . .

Only lack of space prevents us from listing all the captivating spots in Cuba. There are Cienfuegos on the shores of the Caribbean, with one of the finest natural harbors in the world; Trinidad, the oldest city on the Island, now being converted into a national shrine; Baracoa, the first capital of the country; countless towns and villages that provide entertainment for the visitor. Go as far as you can. Each place is individual and arresting, absorbingly different from the last. Each, in its own right, gives evidence of the agricultural, industrial, and social versatility of the country; each is a new facet in the many-sided gem that is Cuba.—From "Havana Mañana—A Guide to Cuba and the Cubans," by CONSUELO HERMER AND MARJORIE MAY. (New York: Random House.)

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

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The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7, and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1943

Army Expenses Cut—Navy's Grow

Revised estimates listed by President; program of heavier taxes and savings asked.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—A strategy-born $6,000,000,000 reduction in Army estimates—most of it to permit greater emphasis on sea warfare—was disclosed over the week end by President Roosevelt, although official sources insisted the cut will not affect manpower requirements nor the overall pattern for waging global war.

Mr. Roosevelt at the same time announced that the United States' war bill for the fiscal year that started July 1 remains unchanged from January estimates of $100,000,000,000. He cautioned, however, that failure to hold the line on prices and wages would send it higher, and he voiced anew his demands for a "truly stiff program of additional taxes, savings, or both."

The President revived after a five-year lapse his former practice of issuing a summation of budget estimates in the light of economic developments and congressional action since his annual budget was submitted to Congress in January He made only passing reference to the shift in War Department funds—cut from earlier estimates of $62,000,000,000 to $56,000,000,000. Four billion dollars of that reduction was shifted directly to the Navy, making a total for that branch of $28,000,000,000

Many Factors Involved

Many factors, he told a press-radio seminar on the summation, influenced the revisions. Strategy has been more fully shaped, consequently leaving a more balanced perspective of our military needs and the needs of our allies, he said.

He added, too, that comparatively few battle casualties thus far have meant correspondingly fewer replacements and that damage and loss of matériel have been less than were prepared for.

The following table shows the present breakdown of war activity estimates, compared with those last January and with the amount actually spent in the 1943 fiscal year ended June 30:

Revised Jan. Estimate	January Estimate	1943 Actual
War Department		
$56,000,000,000	$62,000,000,000	$42,366,037,019
Navy Department		
28,000,000,000	24,000,000,000	20,888,349,025
Maritime Commission		
4,200,000,000	4,200,000,000	2,775,782,114
War Shipping Administration		
2,500,000,000	1,900,000,000	1,104,980,535
Other		
6,300,000,00	4,800,000,00	5,074,743,511
Total		
97,000,000,000	97,000,000,000	72,108,862,204

Government Casualties

To the $97,000,000,000 thus estimated for specific war accounts was an added $3,000,000,000 as net operating costs of war activities of Government corporations, such as the Defens Plant Corporation, Defense Supplies Corporation, Metals Reserve Company and others. The similar net costs last year exceeded $2,975,000,000.

"This huge [$100,000,000,000] bill," said Mr. Roosevelt in a statement accompanying the summation, "reflects the military requirements of our aggressive operations in various far-flung theaters of war. It will provide our armed forces with the crushing superiority in equipment which is needed for successful operation with a minimum sacrifice of the lives of our fighting men."

The Budget Bureau, commenting in a statement that "when this amount was announced [last January] some persons thought the program fantastic," pointed to war expenditures of $7,700,000,000 in June, equivalent to an annual rate of over $90,000,000,000 and added: "The American people are proving it feasible."

Nonwar Activitie

For nonwar activities, earlier budget estimates were scaled down more than $1,000,000,000 to roughly $6,000,000,000, nearly half of which represents interest on the public debt.

Based on total estimated expenditures of $106,000,000,000, excluding debt retirement and trust fund disbursements, the President said revised estimates of $38,000,000,000 in net receipts will leave a deficit of $68,000,000,000 and a public debt next June 30 of $206,000,000,000. He added, however, that those two amounts "will be reduced if the Congress enacts additional revenue legislation."

Contrasting this year's $10,000,000,000 war bill with the $75,000,000,000 actually spent for war in the past fiscal year, Mr. Roosevelt said the latter figure was 2.9 per cent below estimates "primarily because costs of production for many muntions declined more than anticipated."

He added, however, that "it is assumed that the reduction in production costs will level off, but that no general increase in prices will occur."

Possible Increase

But, he declared, "if we should fail in our effort to stabilize the cost of living, or if a substantial increase in wage rates should take place, war expenditures would, of course, exceed the present estimate."

He referred again to the need for "holding the line" in discussing revenue needs, asserting: "The cost of living cannot be stabilized unless price and wage controls are supported by a further substantial absorption of purchasing power as a deterrent to bidding up prices and resorting to the 'black market.' . . .

"A war program involving $100,000,000,000,000 of expenditure . . . must be backed up by a revenue program of sufficient size to make sure that we do not disrupt our home front and that we do prepare the way for an orderly transition to a future peace economy."

Turning to production, the Chief Executive pointed to a 68 per cent increase from the fiscal year 1940 through the past fiscal year but said that failure in recent months to show any substantial increase "indicates that we are approaching the capacity of production with our available manpower."

Use of Resources

"I do believe, however," he added, "that a further increase in production is possible if Government, management and labor constructively tackle the problems of the most effective use of our resources."

In addition to painting a new picture of 1944 estimates, Mr. Roosevelt reviewed the entire war program, pointing to a $330,000,000,000 total since July, 1940, in appropriations, contract authorizations and Government corporation commitments. To this nearly one third of a trillion dollars, he said, authorized construction and replacement of naval vessels will require an estimated $14,000,000,000 more in appropriations

Actual spending for war purposes, however, has totaled only $110,000,000,000.

Discussing nonwar phases of the fiscal program Mr. Roosevelt said the largest single item is interest on the public debt, estimated this year at $2,700,000,000—a $300,000,000 reduction under January estimates, but $892,000,000 more than was paid out in the last fiscal year, which closed with the debt standing at $137,000,000,000.

Financing Rate

"We are now financing at an average interest cost on new money of less than 2 per cent," the President said, adding that since income from all new issues "is fully taxable, the net cost is even lower."

The other nonwar costs, he placed revised estimates at $4,336,000,000 compared to January figures of $4,124,000,000 and actual spending in the last fiscal year of $4,262,000,000. From the new total, however, excess of receipts over expenditures of Government corporations not engaged in war activities are estimated at $1,167,000,000, thus bringing the actual estimated outlay to just short of $6,000,000,000.

The most important increases in nonwar costs over those of the past year, Mr. Roosevelt said, are for veterans' pensions and benefits, jumped from $599,742,083 to $880,725,000; retirement funds, increased from $322,041,800 to $440,041,600; and refunds—primarily due to estimated adjustments for overpayment of income taxes under the 20 per cent withholding levy—hiked from $79,137,651 to $361,203,000. The last figure compares with a January estimate of $127,522,000, compiled before enactment of pay-as-you go legislation.

The new revenue estimates of $38,147,945,000 contrasts with January expectations of $33,081,245,000 and actual receipts last year of $22,071,642,709. Mr. Roosevelt attributed the increase between the January and July estimates primarily to larger collections under pay-as-you-go, pointing out that it advances the date of tax payment and requires partial payment next March of the unabated portion of the 1942 tax.

Direct taxes on corporations in the current year are estimated $835,000,000 lower than in January. Underlying this change, said Mr. Roosevelt, is a reduction in the anticipated yield of the excess profits tax, partially offset by an increase in revenue from corporate normal tax and surtax.

"Factors accounting for this change," he added, "include relief provisions of the excess profits tax in the 1942 Revenue Act, the renegotiation of war contracts, and changes in the outlook for corporate profits. Larger estimates of miscellaneous receipts are due to refunds arising from renegotiation of war contracts; these refunds are now expected to be higher than was estimated in the original budget."

Two Years of Federal Finance

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—Following is a comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures, based on present and January estimates for the fiscal year 1944, together with actual figures for the fiscal year 1943, as outlined in President Roosevelt's budget summation:

GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

Classification	1944 Revised Estimates, July, 1943	1944 Budget Estimates, January, 1943	1943 Actual
Receipts:			
Direct taxes on individuals	$18,795,000,000	$13,790,000,000	$7,077,621,667
Direct taxes on corporations	14,020,000,000	14,315,000,000	9,995,520,393
Excise taxes	4,021,200,000	3,913,300,000	3,798,648,587
Employment taxes	2,105,000,000	1,982,200,000	1,907,919,214
Customs	332,700,000	294,300,000	324,200,718
Miscellaneous receipts	1,614,215,000	639,215,000	908,117,151
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis	.....	.....	-223,688,238
Total receipts	$40,349,695,000	$35,406,695,000	$23,384,648,502
Deduct:			
Net appropriation for Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	$1,831,750,000	$1,525,450,000	$1,103,902,793
Postwar credits for excess-profits tax and Victory tax	570,000,000	800,000,000	210,000,000
Net receipts	$38,147,945,000	$33,081,245,000	$22,071,642,709
Expenditures:			
War activities:			
War Department	$56,000,000,000	$62,000,000,000	$42,366,037,019
Navy Department	28,000,000,000	24,000,000,000	20,888,349,025
United States Maritime Commission	4,200,000,000	4,200,000,000	2,775,782,114
War Shipping Administration	2,500,000,000	1,900,000,000	1,104,980,535
Other	6,300,000,000	4,800,000,000	5,074,743,511
Total war activities	$97,000,000,000	$97,000,000,000	$72,108,862,204
Interest on the public debt	$2,700,000,000	$3,000,000,000	$1,808,189,398
Other activities:			
Legislative establishment	$28,305,600	$27,455,600	$26,694,654
The Judiciary	12,100,500	12,863,500	12,620,180
Executive office of the President	2,239,200	3,049,190	2,572,749
Civil departments and agencies	1,300,120,100	1,230,378,033	1,339,279,986
Postoffice deficiency	.....	.....	8,611,893
District of Columbia—United States share	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Veterans' pensions and benefits	880,725,000	879,380,000	599,742,083
Aids to agriculture	811,490,000	889,319,000	1,037,231,190
Aids to youth	.....	.....	17,914,850
Social security program	471,673,000	502,705,000	496,738,263
Work relief	21,922,000	5,436,000	415,671,452
Refunds	361,203,000	127,522,000	79,137,651
Retirement funds	440,041,600	440,041,600	322,041,800
Statutory public debt retirement	5,000,000	5,000,000	3,463,400
Total other activities	$4,340,820,000	$4,128,924,923	$4,265,326,041
Total expenditures	$104,040,820,000	$104,128,924,923	$78,182,348,641
Excess of expenditures, general and special accounts	$65,892,875,000	$71,047,679,923	$56,110,705,932
GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES			
Net Expenditures (from checking accounts):			
War activities	$3,000,000,000	$2,693,000,000	$2,975,711,476
Redemption of obligations in the market	2,894,588,000	1,772,123,000	688,141,864
Other activities	*1,166,588,000	309,000,000	*1,470,167,674
Net expenditures	$4,728,000,000	$4,774,123,000	$2,193,685,466
TRUST ACCOUNTS			
Receipts:			
Transfers from general and special accts.	$687,097,345	$687,097,345	$435,065,042
Net appropriation from general account receipts	1,631,750,000	1,525,450,000	1,103,902,794
Other receipts	2,526,484,055	2,453,649,805	2,401,430,766
Total receipts	$4,845,331,400	$4,666,197,150	$3,939,498,582
Expenditures:			
Investments in United States obligations	$3,949,400,01	$3,676,970,912	$3,004,269,459
Other expenditures	862,300,000	954,431,203	602,527,629
Total expenditures	$4,811,700,000	$4,631,402,115	$3,606,797,088
Excess of receipts over expenditures	$33,631,400	$34,795,035	$332,701,494
THE PUBLIC DEBT			
Public debt at beginning of year	$136,696,090,330	$134,830,142,861	$72,422,445,116
Net increase in public debt during year:			
General and special accounts, excess of expenditures over receipts	$65,892,875,000	$71,047,679,923	$56,110,705,932
Government corporations and agencies, net expenditures	4,728,000,000	4,774,123,000	2,193,685,466
Trust accounts, excess of receipts over expenditures	33,631,400	34,795,035	332,701,494
Post-war credits for excess-profits tax and Victory tax	—570,000,000	—800,000,000	210,000,000
Statutory public debt retirement	—5,000,000	—5,000,000	—3,463,400
Change in Treasury balance	—708,333,930	—63,000,000	6,515,418,710
Net increase in public debt	$69,303,909,670	$74,919,007,888	$64,273,845,214
Public debt at end of year	$206,000,000,000	$209,749,150,549	$136,696,090,330

* Excess of receipts over expenditures.
Expenditures from lend-lease (defense aid) appropriations are included under the various agencies.

Swiss on Guard In Preservation Of Neutrality

Anniversary of founding 652 years ago marked by fervent prayers to keep out of the war.

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 2 (AP)—Gen. Henri Guisan, Commander of the Swiss Army, warned his soldiers in an order of the day on the 652d anniversary of the founding of the Swiss Confederation that "the battle threatens to reflame close to our territory. From day to day we may be compelled to increase measures severely."

[Swiss broadcasts said that Italian Fascist Party organizations in neutral Switzerland had been dissolved and the headquarters, "The House of Fascism," closed and placed under police guard.]

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Swizerland, Aug. 2—Yesterday, 652nd anniversary of its founding, found Switzerland still gravely concerned about maintaining its neutrality. While the imminent collapse of Italy will lessen the danger from the neighbor in the South, there is a strong and unpleasant probability that German troops will occupy Italian territory from Turin to Verona. If that happens, the Swiss fortress will be surrounded completely by Hitler's forces.

Not only will Hitler then oe in a better position to apply pressure on Switzerland, but he will have more reason to do so, because any successful defense of the Alpine belt depends on the command of the five north-south road and rail arteries, four of which—Mt. Cenis, St. Bernard, Simplon and St. Gotthard—run through Switzerland.

The Swiss are fully aware of this danger but think they can deal with it. As their National Councilor, Albert Ehrlich, stated recently: "Any attempt to penetrate our defenses will cost the enemy dearly. Besides, his attempts will be in vain, for as soon as things begin to turn against us we shall destroy tunnels and passes. The tunnels will be nothing but great ditches."

The Councilor could have added that, if need be, Switzerland with its slightly more than 4,000,000 inhabitants, could mobilize an army of almost 1,250,000 men. For, in spite of its internationally guaranteed neutrality, the country has never abandoned compulsory military service.

Thorough as their military preparations are, the Swiss are less proud of them than of their achievements in the service of humanity. Again, as in the First World War, the International Red Cross at Geneva is the sole connecting link between prisoners of war and their families at home. The entire Swiss nation shares in the tremendous work involved and bears three quarters of the operating costs. A yearly average of 40,000 children of various European countries is taken care of by Swiss families and child-rescue organizations. For the benefit of children who cannot go to Switzerland, Swiss missions are being sent abroad.

In the diplomatic field, too, Switzerland fulfills a task out of proportion to its size. Its diplomatic and consular officials are representing 26 foreign states in the respective enemy countries.

As an island of peace and mercy in the midst of a war-torn world, Switzerland observed its 652d Independence Day with church bells ringing and bands playing; and with a fervent prayer that its peace may be preserved and that its democracy may serve as example for other European nations.

No Dissent in Justice's Victory Garden

Wide World

Farm in Virginia Offers Relaxation From Supreme Court Bench

Top: The down-to-earth farmer shown here is Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson of the United States Supreme Court. While the Court is having its summer recess, he spends about half of each day doing gardening and other chores on his farm near McLean, Va. The Jackson family has lived on the farm for almost 200 years. Left: The Associate Justice feeds his hogs weeds which he has pulled out of his garden. Right: Mrs. Jackson cans some of the string beans the garden has produced.

Fascist Chiefs Purged From Italian Press

Journalists who opposed Duce regime replace prominent editors all over nation.

By Paul Cremona
A Former Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 2—The end of the Fascist Party has meant complete change in control of the Italian press, all prominent Fascist editors being replaced by experienced journalists who are stanch opponents of the former regime.

Many Fascist newspapers ceased publication after dissolution of the Fascist Party, while others which earlier forcibly were converted into Fascist organs now resume their former policy. Some dailies suppressed by Mussolini when he abolished freedom of the press have reappeared under their old names and with some members of former staffs.

Marshal Pietro Badoglio has not yet restored freedom of the press nor is he likely to do so while the Country remains under martial law. But the Italian Government gradually is breaking up the newspaper cabal which made the entire Fascist press the mouthpiece of Mussolini and the Fascist Party.

Many Changes

The future of the most notorious of Fascist newspapers, Mussolini's own Popolo d'Italia, remains obscure since it is only two days since its editor, Mussolini's nephew, Vito Mussolini, and a band of Fascists were blasted by a tear gas attack out of the Popolo d'Italia's building in Milan, where they had stood off attackers all last week. There are reports that Mario Appelius, the newspaper's widely quoted military commentator, is under arrest.

Three others of the well-known Fascist newspapers also have ceased publication—Regime Fascista of Cremona, edited by Roberto Farinacci, most pro-German of all Fascist leaders; Telegrafo of Leghorn, owned by Count Galeazzo Ciano and edited by Giovanni Ansaldo, one of principal exponents of Fascist foreign policy, and Tevere of Rome, edited by Telesio Interlandi, who represented the extremist Fascist wing.

Editors of all Rome newspapers have been changed. Senator Alberto Bergamini has taken over the Giornale d'Italia, which he founded in 1901 and which he edited until 1924. He replaces Virginio Gayda, mouthpiece of Mussolini and the Fascist journalist most quoted abroad. Xipio Perrone resumes Editorship of Il Messaggero, replacing Alessandro Pavolini, former Minister of Popular Culture. Tribuna and Popolo di Roma are edited respectively by the well-known journalists Armenise and Alvaro. Lavoro Fascista has changed its name to Lavoro Italiano and is edited by Enrico Rocca.

Equally important changes have taken place in the provincial press.

Italia Resumes Publication

The new editor of the Correa della Sera of Milan—one of the most influential provincial papers in Italy—is Ettore Janni. His selection is particularly significant because he is Jewish and moreover has long remained in the background in Italy because of his anti-Fascist leanings.

La Stampa and Gazzetta del Popolo of Turin are edited, respectively, by Signor Barale and Dr. Tullio Giordana. The Giornale de Genova becomes Il Caffaro again, a paper which suspended publication in 1929. Piccolo of Trieste is, edited by Marescalchi. The Daily Italia, founded by Cavour in 1859, resumed publication after Mussolini's downfall.

Il Mondo, which had been suspended for 18 years and whose last editor was Giovanni Amendola, a victim of the Fascists, also has made its reappearance.

Bricker and Landon Scan '44 Campaign

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 2 (AP)—Alf M. Landon pictured the 1944 political campaign as a struggle between "Fascist New Dealers and the American Republic" and charged Vice-President Wallace "declared civil war" in his recent Detroit speech.

"Mr. Wallace, with the approval of Candidate Roosevelt, gaily plowed the soil for a bitter political campaign," the 1936 Republican presidential nominee declared.

"The Vice-President and Mr. Roosevelt dealt team work and national unity a dismal blow."

Speaking over a national radio network, under the auspices of the Republican National Committee, Mr. Landon charged "the postwar plans of the 'Palace Guard' bureaucrats are to relieve businessmen of all responsibility," and to strip organized labor, farmers and Congress of power.

"We are now witnessing the preview of life as it will be permanently under the New-Deal-gone-to-seed," the former Kansas Governor said, "—an arbitrary bureaucracy resulting in Nazism or Fascism—the death knell of individual freedom.

"The domineering attitude of New Deal bureaucrats who conduct themselves as masters rather than servants of the people . . . is being demonstrated daily."

Instead of pulling the country together as Commander in Chief, Mr. Landon said, "candidate Roosevelt is pushing us farther and farther apart on domestic issues. We have only unity of the shotgun-wedding variety in high Administration circles."

He called for teamwork to hasten victory, but said it was being delayed by "domestic bitterness."

"Schisms and hatred stalk the land. Hunger, too, rides close behind if the present policies are continued. The appalling spector of uncontrolled inflation threatens. Disorder is increasing . . . our Government is being run too largely on the premise of threat and fear and secrecy."

Mr. Landon said the New Deal program "is the Fascist theory of planned economy. It is the only New Deal answer to the unsolved problems of unemployment, poverty and mass machine production."

Colorado Union Asks That President Run

By the Associated Press

Pueblo, Aug. 2

Delegates to the Fifth Convention of the Colorado State Industrial Union, Congress of Industrial Organizations, unanimously passed a resolution urging President Roosevelt to seek a fourth term. The organization represents about 10,000 members.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 2 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker has said that should he become a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, or become the nominee, he would not attempt to substitute his own views, domestic or foreign, for policies laid down by the Party.

"A candidate should be bound by his party platform," Governor Bricker said in an interview. "If he does not expect to be bound by it he should not accept the nomination."

The Ohio Governor said that any policies enunciated at a meeting of the Republican Postwar Advisory Council in September would be considered by him as representative of party view until superseded by the formal platform.

The Advisory Council, he added, "is the only true party representative in the field at this time" inasmuch as it was appointed by Harrison E. Spangler, National Chairman, and made up of the nation's 24 Republican Governors and party leaders in States having Democratic chief executives.

He added he did not consider the Republican postwar Policy Association headed by Deneen A. Watson, Chicago attorney, as "representing the party." There have been reports the Association is favorable to Wendell L. Willkie.

Governor Bricker said he would attend the September meeting, to be held at Mackinac Island, Mich., and make "several suggestions." He added he did not expect to be in accord with each and every separate policy declaration, but believed he would be able to approve most of them without reservation.

Governor Bricker is considered a stanch believer in party government and generally has followed party policies. In all instances he has followed County Committee recommendations for appointments to local offices and generally followed party endorsements for state positions.

London Re-enacts 1919 Peace Parade

LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP)—The march of United States soldiers in a peace procession in London July 19, 1919, was re-enacted a few days ago by American soldiers of 1943 wearing uniforms and equipment like their fathers wore 24 years ago.

They were providing authenticity for Noel Coward's movie, "This Happy Breed."

One of the marchers, Private John Ankney, of Somerset, Pa., who was due to have been drafted in the last war when the Armistice was signed, said after the hot grind in the choke-collared tunic and the wrap-around puttees: "I'm sure glad they signed the Armistice when they did."

The company in the movie scene was commanded by Capt. William B. Sullivan of Butte, Mont.

Italian Group Is Said To Include Fascists

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2 (AP)—State Senator Anthony J. DiSilvestro of Philadelphia refused to join the American Committee for Italian Democracy, declaring in a wire to Judge Ferdinand Pecora of New York that the Committee "includes persons who were outspoken in their Fascist sympathy."

Mr. DiSilvestro is a Director of the Mazzini Society, a group named for the nineteenth century Italian revolutionist.

"If in the future your committee," he said, "will eliminate from its ranks those of its members who were Fascists before Pearl Harbor, I and thousands of others will be more than willing to unite with you to help make Italy once again a bastion of democracy."

Dinners in Sicily For AEF Replete With Fresh Meat

WITH THE AEF IN SICILY, Delayed. (AP)—Restaurants in the larger cities are beginning to reopen. Surprisingly, there seems to be plenty of fresh meat, chiefly beef and veal. For a dollar you can get macaroni or soup, a small piece of steak and one vegetable, salad and a fruit dessert or iced sherbet.

The prices of ordinary foods have been reasonable and will be kept so by military decree. Some luxury foods, however, are expensive because of their scarcity.

A chocolate bar which normally sells for a dime in the United States costs 40 cents here, but you can buy a slice of hot eggplant fried in oil for 3 cents and wash it down with a glass of fresh lemonade for which you pay two to four cents at any street stand. Many Sicilians prefer a spoonful of sodium bicarbonate instead of sugar in their lemonade, and toss the frothing mixture down as if it were a great treat.

Watermelons and ice cream are the favorites of the soldiers, and are a little cheaper than in America.

The breakfast item the boys miss most is eggs. Sicilian farmers keep hens but not in the flocks found in North Africa, where roadside Arab egg merchants become a common sight.

George Warns, 'Don't Tax Little Man Out'

VIENNA, Ga., Aug. 2 (AP)—Senator Walter F. George, Democrat, of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, warned today that further drastic increases of individual income taxes might destroy the country's little man, and asserted:

"The virility and strength of any civilization depends upon the middle classes. There is no other way to pull together the very poor and the very rich. The middle class is the liaison."

Observing that revenue of the Federal Government had increased tenfold in the last decade, Senator George said in an interview at his home that new taxes to be enacted at the forthcoming session of Congress might be expected to yield not more than five or six billions of dollars, or scarcely one-half the Administration's estimate of need.

Federal income now, he said, was about $35,000,000,000 annually, and new taxes would raise this to possibly $40,000,000,000. The magnitude of the job could be appreciated, he continued, when it was remembered that all Federal income, including tariffs, never exceeded three or four billions annually prior to 1933.

Rates Must Be Uniform

"One of the strong reasons why I believe we cannot greatly increase individual rates in 1943," he explained, "is that, under law, income tax rates must be uniform. Since we have this principle, any drastic increase would be overwhelming for those taxpayers with low or moderate fixed incomes, such as wages, salaries, self-owned business, annuities and the like."

Because rates must be uniform, Senator George said, the Government could not levy a heavier tax on persons with war-boomed pay, except as such pay put them in the higher brackets.

"Few people realize it, but the present income tax on persons making $150,000 a year or more is right at 90 per cent," he stated. "Obviously, we cannot expect to get much more from the relatively few Americans with incomes over $150,000.

"Any large increase must fall on the middle-income brackets and down to $2,500 and $3,000. The truth is that of our national income [now at 140 billions], some 91 billions goes to people in the lower brackets—people whose income is $3,000 or less.

Destructive Increases

"When we realize that taxes must be uniform, it is clear that further drastic increase would be back-breaking and destructive to the middle class and to the lower upper-class. . . .

"Some five or six billions can be raised without destroying our taxpayers.

"In order to get five or six billions, the corporate normal and surtax rate must be raised from 40 to 50 per cent. This is drastic. . . .

"Since corporate normal and surtax rates must be uniform, a 50 per cent normal and surtax, coupled with 90 per cent excess-profit tax, is the upper limit of what taxes can be imposed without destroying business.

Surtax Rates

"I question whether the Ways and Means Committee would be disposed to carry the corporate normal and surtax rates to more than 45 per cent. But it would have to go to 50 per cent to raise even one and one half billions of new revenue.

"We will have to get three billions in additional revenue, then, from the individual taxpayer. I believe the individual taxpayer can stand an additional three to four billions without disastrous results if the tax is an equally distributed burden. It will be a difficult job, but we must distribute it where it can best be borne."

President's Summary: High Lights on Budget

By the Associated Press

Here are high lights of President Roosevelt's budget summation, issued over the week end:

The United States' war bill for the fiscal year ending next June 30 remains unchanged at $100,000,000,000.

Nonwar spending will boost the total to $106,000,000,000, only $38,000,000,000 of which will be covered by net receipts.

The resulting $68,000,000,000 deficit will, unless Congress enacts new revenue legislation, send the public debt to $206,000,000,000.

The Army will spend $6,000,000,000 less than the $62,000,000,000 previously estimated for it, but the Navy will spend $4,000,000,000 more.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 1,280,000
Previous day's sales 822,450
1943 volume to date 197,808,750
1942 volume to date 60,153,306

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	49.2	Prev day 49.9
Month ago	52.2	Year ago 36.5
1943 high	53.3	1942 low 41.7

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60g	1	61	61	61	— ½
Abbott Lib pf 4	20	112	112	112	+1
Adams Exp 1.15g	7	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
Adams-Millis ⅜g	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1g	10	42½	41⅞	42	— ⅛
Ala & Vicks 6	10	75	75	75	
Alaska Juneau	42	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	74	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Allegheny pf	15	24½	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	50	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
Alleg pf 530 xw	50	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	4	39½	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
Allegh Lud S 70g	25	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Allen Indust (3a)	1	9⅜	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
A. Chem & Dye 4a	2	153¾	152½	152½	—1
Allied Mills 4g	1	22	22	22	— ½
Allied Strs .45g	40	12⅝	12	12¼	— ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1.40	28	26¾	26	26	— ¼
Amal Leather	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	1	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
Am Ag Chem 1.20	3	82¼	80	80	—2¼
Am Airlines 1½w	16	28½	28⅛	28⅜	— ⅛
Am Bk Note .55g	4	15⅞	15	15	— ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	40	59⅞	59	59⅞	+ ⅞
Am Beech (1ae)	3	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh .65g	2	17½	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	30	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	10	84⅞	82½	82½	—1¾
Am Car & Fdy 2g	28	34⅛	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
Am C&F pf 10½g	3	71	70¾	71	+ ⅛
Am Ch & Can (1g)	4	21⅝	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Am Cm Sug ½g	6	14½	14	14¼	— ⅛
Am Distilleries	3	28	27½	27½	— ½
Am Encaus Tiling	13	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
Am European .15g	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Am Export L (3g)	6	24⅝	24	24	— ¼
Am & For Power	104	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Am&FPS7pf 3.52k	4	75	73	73	—3
Am & FP 2 pf	63	21¾	19½	19½	—1⅞
Am Hawaii 1.50g	2	32¼	31	31	— ¼
Am Hide & Leath	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
Am Home Pr 2.40	3	66½	66¼	66¼	— ½
Am Ice	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
Am Ice pf (1ae)	2	55½	55½	55½	+ ¼
Am Internat 1.40g	15	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	23	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 3½g	6	100	98	98	—2¼
Am M & Fdy .40g	5	14¾	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
Am Ma & Met ½g	7	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Am News 1.80	50	33½	33	33	—1½
Am Pow & Light	34	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
Am P & L 5% pf	47	42¾	40⅜	40¾	— ½
Am P & L1 55 pf	67	40¼	38⅝	38½	— ¼
Am Rad&St S .30g	92	9¾	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .60g	38	14	13½	13½	— ¼
Am R M pf 4½g	340	67	65	65	—1⅞
Am Safety Raz ⅜g	2	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
Am Seating ½g	1	15½	15½	15½	— ½
Am Ship Bld 2g	160	30⅜	30	30	— ¼
Am Smelt&R (2)	13	40⅜	39⅝	39⅝	— ¾
Am Smelt pf 7	90	160	159	160	+1
Am Smelt (1.80g)	1	40	40	40	
Am Snuff pf (6)	13	150	150	150	
Am St Fdrs 1½g	9	24¾	23½	23½	— ½
Am Stores (3ag)	12	14¾	14	14	— ¼
Am Stove .90g	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	8	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	6	111	110¾	111	
Am Tob (1g)	3	30	29¾	30	+ ¼
Am Tel & Tel (9)	30	164⅞	160	160¼	—4¼
Am Tobacco B (3a)	24	58¾	56⅞	56⅞	—2½
Am Tobacco (3a)	15	58¾	58	58¼	— ⅛
Am Tob pf (6)	6	147¾	145¾	145¾	
Am Type Fdrs ⅓g	11	9¾	9½	9½	
Am Viscose 1.20g	11	45¾	43¼	43¼	— ¾
Am Viscose pf (5)	5	121¾	121	121	+1
Am Water Works	72	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Am Woolen	7	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (4k)	3	71	70¾	71	
Am Zinc L & S	14	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1½g	81	33⅛	32⅝	33¼	— ½
Anac W&C 3g	320	26½	26	26	— ⅛
Anchor H pf 5	2	111¾	111¾	111¾	
APW Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (1g)	2	43	42	42	—1½
Arn D pf cld Sep 1	2	110¼	110¼	110¼	
Arn D pf cld Se22	2	111¾	111¾	111¾	
Armour III	74	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
Armour III pf	20	77	77	77	—3
Armour III pr pf	16	67¼	67¼	67¼	—2¼
Arnold Const (1g)	5	9	9	9	— ⅛
Armstrong Cork ⅓a	1	34½	34½	34½	— ¼
Artloom Corp .20g	5	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
Asso Dry Gds ½g	9	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
Asso DG 1st 6	21	95	94	94	—1¼
Asso DG 2nd 7	60	90	90	90	
Associates Inv 1½	3	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
Atch T & SF 4½pf	65	65¼	64	64¼	— ¼
Atl Coast L 1½pg	32	28¾	27¾	28	—2¼
Atl Refining .55g	6	25¾	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
Atlas Corp (1ag)	16	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ⅛
Atlas Pow 1½pg	200	65¾	65	65	— ¼
Atlas Pow pf 5	40	121½	121	121½	+ ½
Austin Nichols	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
Aust N pr A 2k	60	78½	76	76	—3
Aviation Co (.10g)	87	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛

B

Bald Loco ct ¾g	26	16	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	69	7⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	32	10½	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¾
Bangor&A pf 5k	320	50½	48	48	—3½
Barber Asphalt	14	23	22⅞	23	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .50	14	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
Barker pf 2¾	10	43¾	43½	43½	
Bath Iron Wks (2g)	11	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	27	27	27	+ ¼
Beatrice Cream 1a	1	32	31	31	— ½
Beech Aire 1e	15	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
Belding-Hem (.80)	5	11	10⅞	11	
Bell Aircraft (1g)	15	14	13¾	13¾	— ¾
Bendix Aviat 1½g	30	34	33¾	33⅞	
Benet In C (.60g)	1	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	6	34½	33¾	33¾	—1
Best Foods (.80g)	16	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
Beth Steel 4½g	35	61⅞	60	60	— ⅞
Beth Steel pf (7)	3	118	118	118	—1
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	2	34¾	33¾	33¾	— ¾
Black&Decker 1.60	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	13	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Bliss & Laugh ½g	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
Boeing Airpl (1g)	19	16	15	15	—1
Bohn Al & Br (2)	5	46¾	45½	45½	—1¼
Bon Ami A	10	95¼	95⅛	95⅛	— ⅛
Bond Stores 1.60	4	27¼	26½	27	+ ½
Borden Co (.90g)	21	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	21	33¾	32⅞	32⅞	— ¾
Boston & Maine	7	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Brewing Corp (2)	1	32	32	32	
Bridgeport Br ½g	13	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
Briggs Mfg (2)	22	27½	26¼	26¼	—1
Briggs & Strat (3)	4	41¾	41½	41½	— ¼
Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	½	½	½	
Bklyn-Man Transit	5	1	1	1	
Bklyn Un Gas ½g	2	15⅛	14½	14¾	— ⅛
Brown Shoe (2)	3	40	40	40	— ⅞
Brunswick-Bal ½g	3	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	28	8¼	8	8¼	
Bucy-Erie pf 7	20	116½	116½	116½	—1
Budd Mfg	48	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	150	99½	98	98	—2
Budd Wheel (1ag)	24	8¾	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
Buffalo Forge 90g	1	18	18	18	
Bullard Co (1g)	2	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	8	31½	31	31	— ¾
Burling Mills .70g	26	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅛
Burr Asc Mach .60	24	13	12½	12½	— ¼
Bush Termin .20g	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Bush Term pf 6	20	54	54	54	—4
Bust TB pf 1½g	80	37	36	36	
Butler Bros (.45g)	10	9½	9¼	9¼	
Butler Bros pf 1½	3	28	28	28	
Byers (AM) Co	9	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
Byers AM pf 7	20	79¼	79¼	79¼	+ ¼
Byron Jackson ⅜g	21	20½	20	20	

C

Calif Pack (1½)	14	16⅛	15¾	16	
Calif P pf 2½	100	54	54	54	— ⅜
Callahan Zinc Lead	18	1	1	1	
Calum & Hec .45g	8	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Campbell Wy 4½g	3	16	15½	15½	— ⅞
Can Dry G Ale .60	16	22	21	21	— ⅛
Canadian Pacific	118	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Capitol Adm A	2	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
Carpenter Stl 1½g	3	26½	26	26⅛	—1¼
Carriers & Gen .20	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Case (JI) Co (3g)	3	108	107	107	—1
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	48	47½	47½	— ½
Celanese Corp (1g)	13	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞	—1¼
Celanese 7 pf 7	90	116¼	116½	116¾	+ ¼
Celanese pr pf 7	50	125	125	125	
Celotex Corp (1g)	9	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
Celotex pf1 rcts	20	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½g	9	19⅞	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
Cent Foundry .10g	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Cent of 4½g	20	107⅝	107½	107⅝	— ⅛
Cent RR NJ	43	10⅞	9¼	9½	—1¼
Cent V Sug 2½g	8	21¼	20	20	— ¾
Cerro de Pas (4)	6	37¾	36½	36½	
Certain-teed Prod	8	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
Certain-teed 6 pf	650	56	54	54	— ½
Chain Belt 2g	2	21	21	21	
Chicago P&F 3½g	4	29	21¼	28½	— ½
Chicago Rivet & Mach (1g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Chickasha Cot Oil 1	7	16½	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Chiles Co	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 1½g	50	76¾	75	75⅛	—1¼
City Ice & F 1.20	3	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
City&F pf 6½	20	103	103	103	+ ⅜
City Stores	5	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
Clark Eq 1½g	7	24	23½	23½	—1
Clev Grap Br (1g)	3	35¾	35¼	35¼	— ½
Climax Mol 1.20a	14	38¼	37¾	37¾	— ¼
Cluett Peabody 2a	12	36½	36	36	—1¼
Cluett Pea pf 7	20	145	145	145	—4
Cocoa-Cola A 3	70	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
Colgate-Palm-P ½g	19	21¼	20¼	20¾	— ⅞
Col-P-P pf4¼	200	108¼	108	108	
Collins & Aik	14	23¾	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
Col Gas & Elec	40	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Col Gas pf 5.50	1	71	71	71	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir ¾ag	6	16¼	15½	15½	— ⅛
Col Gr West	9	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
Col Grt W pf 2½k	36	18½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Col Mail Order ⅛a	9	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Col Pictr Tool (2)	9	17¼	17	17	— ¼
Col P T cv pf 3(l)	3	39¾	39¼	39¼	—1
Col PT prpf 2½	20	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
Cm Yell Cab (1)	4	14¾	14¼	14¼	
Chickasha Cot Oil 1a

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

G. M. Sets New Record in War Goods Output

NEW YORK (AP)—Production at a rate of $3,300,000,000 a year was reported by the nation's biggest war contractor, General Motors Corp.

Output of war materials in the second quarter of the year reached a new peak of $832,275,349, Chairman Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., reported, an increase of 8.7 per cent over the first quarter.

"Total deliveries of war materials and other authorized products for the second quarter of 1943 amounted to $895,347,441, and for the first six months of 1943 to $1,708,877,388," Mr. Sloan said.

Net 78 Cents a Share

Net income available for dividends for the second quarter amounted to $36,316,164, as compared with $24,613,218 for the same quarter a year ago and with $53,579,568 for the corresponding period of 1941, the last peacetime year," Mr. Sloan added.

This equalled 78 cents a share for the second quarter, after provision for preferred dividends, against 51 cents a share in the 1942 second quarter.

For the first six months net income available for dividends amounted to $69,390,195, or $1.49 on common, against $47,843,209 or 99 cents a common share in the first half of 1942.

Mr. Sloan explained that adjustments might be necessary later in earnings figures. An instance was given:

In June, physical volume exceeded all previous records but voluntary price reductions cut dollar value of deliveries under those of May.

"During the second quarter voluntary price reductions of approximately $80,000,000 were made on individual contracts," Mr. Sloan said, "applicable to shipments already made, in line with the corporation's policy of reducing prices as soon as it becomes possible through the realization of cost savings. These are in addition to substantial reductions reported for previous periods."

Record Employment

Among records set during the second quarter was a new high in employment. An average of 426,554 employees during the period compared with the previous record of 405,894 set in the first quarter.

Pay rolls in the second quarter totaled $308,459,110, compared with $285,308,239 in the first quarter. Average weekly earnings of $56.20 compared with $53.80 in the second quarter of 1942.

General Motors set aside during the second quarter $8,322,753 for postwar contingencies and rehabilitation. During the first half-year provision for this purpose amounted to $15,978,012, lifting the total reserve for contingenies and rehabilitation to $56,562,971 on June 30.

At mid-year the company reported net working capital was $727,390,662 against $556,772,133 a year earlier.

Cash, plus Government and other marketable securities, totaled $368,236,362 compared with $306,553,965 on June 30, 1942.

While no borrowings under the billion-dollar V-loan credit agreements were outstanding at mid-year, the company still can make use of the credit until Feb. 28, 1946.

For the first half of 1943 the company set aside $107,686,000 for U. S. and foreign income and excess profits taxes, against $60,720,000 for the first half of last year.

Penna. Road Issue Redemption Oct. 1

NEW YORK (AP)—Pennsylvania, Ohio & Detroit Railroad Co. has called for the redemption on Oct. 1, all of the outstanding first and refunding mortgage 4½ per cent bonds, series A, due April 1, 1977, at par amount and accrued interest together with premiums of 2½ per cent. The total issue is $28,483,000.

The railroad recently sold a similar amount of 3¾ per cent bonds to the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., to provide funds for the redemption.

Bard Urges More Production Speed

BALBOA, Canal Zone (AP)—Assistant Secretary of Navy Ralph A. Bard urged a redoubled production effort to take advantage of the weakness on the Axis front created by the downfall of Benito Mussolini.

"Pour it on in all directions," he said at a press conference at headquarters of the 15th Naval District following presentation of a Secretary of Navy's war bond flag to civilian employees of this district for setting the pace in the Navy's war bond buying.

In his comment on the Italian situation, Mr. Bard said:

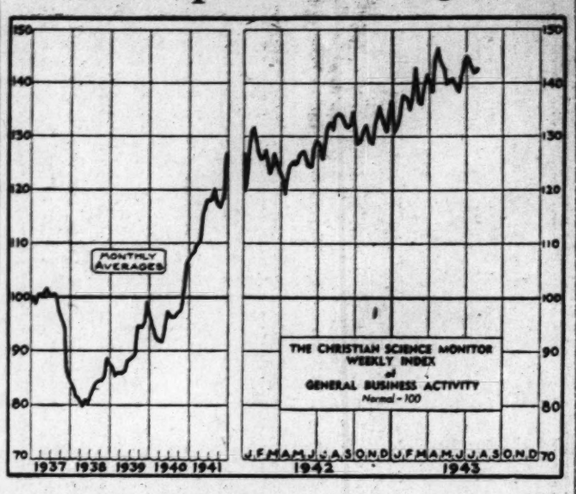
"One thing impresses me: This is no time for relaxation on the part of anybody. We must redouble our effort in all directions—more ships, more planes, more everything needed to carry on the war—and pour it on in all directions.

"Let's take advantage of the weakness that has developed. We all want a short war—the harder we carry it on the shorter."

World Air Routes Busy

NEW YORK (AP)—A total of 50,000 passengers have been carried and 8,000,000 miles flown on its world routes, Pan American Airways reported. The company said that both figures were records for transoceanic airlines and had been accomplished in the course of 1,550 crossings of clippers.

Monitor Index of Business Turns Upward During Week



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity turned upward during the third week of July following a brief decline. For the week ended July 24 the index registered 144.3 (prel.) compared with 142.5 for the previous week. A year ago for the week ended July 25, it stood at 131.7.

The three components registered gains for the week.

Electric power production continued its recent record-breaking climb to new heights, topping expectations for a seasonal gain.

Bank debits outside New York City, representing check transactions in selected cities throughout the country, were in larger volume than usual for the mid-month.

Shipments of industrial goods, as measured by miscellaneous freight carloadings, bounded ahead against the customary seasonal decline. At current levels the adjusted figure for this series is higher than at any time since early in the year.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variations and long-term trend:

	July 24* 1943	July 17, 1943	July 25, 1942
Combined index	144.3	142.5	131.7
Bk debits outside NYC	170.9	169.4	143.4
Elec power production	132.4	133.3	121.2
Misc carloadings	129.5	125.8	130.6

*Preliminary.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup B (.20g)	4½	4½	4½
100	Ainsworth (¼g)	7½	7½	7½
200	Air Assoc (¼g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Air Investors	2¾	2¾	2¾
700	Airc Access (¼e)	3½	3½	3½
200	Air-WayELAp (.20g)	2⅝	2½	2½
20	Ala Gt Sou (4½g)	86	86	86
20	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	111¼	111¼	111¼
30	Allied Prod (2)	27	27	27
100	Alum Ltd (⅞a)	93	92¾	93
350	Alum Co Am (2g)	111½	110	110
100	Alum Co Am pf (6)	114	113½	113½
100	Alum Goods (.60g)	17½	17¼	17¼
100	Am Beverage	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Am Box Board	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Am Capital B	¼	¼	¼
100	Am Cap pf	26½	26½	26½
100	Am Cen Mfg	7½	7½	7½
100	Am C P&LA	36¾	36½	36½
100	Am C P&Lnew	33	33	33
800	Am Cit P&LB	2⅜	2½	2½
1300	Am Cyan B (.60)	42½	41¾	42
1400	Am & Fgn P war	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
100	Am ork&Hoe (½g)	16	16	16
1000	Am Gas & El (1.60)	35¾	34¾	35
100	Am Gen (.15g)	5	5	5
250	Am Laun Mch (1g)	27½	26½	26½
400	Am Lt & T (1.20)	17⅞	17¾	17¾
75	Am Mfg (1g)	38½	38½	38½
1200	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	⅛	⅛
1000	Am Republics (.10g)	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝
5400	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Am Superpow 1 pf	101⅛	100	101
1000	Am Superpow pf	13⅜	13	13
200	Am Writ Pap	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
300	Ang-Wupp (.05g)	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
200	Apex Elec Mfg (½g)	12⅛	12	12
60	Appal El P pf(4½)	109⅛	108½	109¼
800	Ark Nat Gas A	4¼	4	4
3300	Ark Nat Gas A	4⅜	4	4
100	Ark N Gas pf(.70k)	9¾	9¾	9¾
400	Aro Equip (.70g)	17	16	16
1200	Atlantic C Fish2(¼g)	8⅜	8¼	8¼
1600	Atlas Corp war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Atlas Ply	21	21	21
100	Automat Prod (½g)	5	5	5
300	Auto V Mach (¼g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	Avery & Sons (½e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Ayrshire P Coll	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
600	Babcock 2& Wil(¼g)	22	21	21
50	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	38¾	38¾	38¾
3600	Baldwin Loco war	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛
600	Barium Stk Stl	2	1⅞	1⅞
200	Beauuit Mills (.35g)	14½	14½	14½
300	Bellanca Airc	3	3	3
200	Berk &2Gay Furn	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Birds & Fdy	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Blias (E W)	14¼	14	14¼
100	Blumenthal (8)	12½	12½	12½
100	Bohack (HC)	9	9	9
100	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	1	1	1
1000	Braz r L&P (⅛ag)	21½	20⅝	20⅝
600	Breese Corp (.80g)	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
900	Brewst Aero	4¼	4	4
300	Bridgpt Mach	6¼	6	6
300	Brill A	8	8	8
400	Brill B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Brillo Mfg (.65g)	12	12	12
50	Brilla Mfg A (2)	31½	31½	31½
200	Br-Am Tob br (.225g)	16	16	16
400	Brit Celan	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1200	Brown F&W	37½	37¼	37¼
300	Brown Rubber Dist	13½	12¾	12¾
50	Buf N&EP 5pf	93¾	93¾	93¾
1300	Buf N&EP pf	14	14¼	14¼
700	Buckeye P L (.60g)	9½	9½	9½
200	Bruce (EL) (½g)	15¼	15¼	15¼
300	Bunk Hill & S (1)	12	11¾	11¾
200	Burma Ltd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1200	Burry Biscuit	3¾	3⅜	3⅜
200	Cal El Pow	8¾	8⅝	8¾
800	Callite Tung (.30g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
2600	Can Marconi (h.04g)	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
75	Carnation (1)	45	45	45
10	Caro P&L $6 pf	109	109	109
1300	Carrier Corp	15	14¼	14¼
300	Catalin Am	3¾	3⅝	3¾
2000	Cen & SW ut	1	1	1
100	Cen Hud G&E	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
1300	Cessna Aire(1g)	9¼	8¾	8¾
100	Cherry-Burrell(.60g)	11¾	11½	11½
75	ChiRiv&Mch(¼g)	7	7	7
100	Chi Flex Shaft(2g)	80	80	80
425	Childs pf	23	21½	22
4600	Cities Service	13½	12¾	12¾
350	Cities Svc pf	86½	86	86
20	Cities Svc pf BB	82	80	80
100	Claude Neon Lts	1	1	1
700	Cleve Tract (1½g)	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞
800	Colon Devel	5½	5⅜	5⅜
300	Colonial Airl	8¼	8⅛	8¼
300	Colo Fuel&I war	3	2⅞	2⅞
50	Colts PFArm (1½g)	51	51	51
210	Colum G&E pf (5)	51	49	49
200	Comm P Sv 1.60)	20	20	20
400	Comm Wat Svc	¼	¼	¼
100	Cons GE Bal (3.60)	63¼	63¼	63¼
10	Con GE Bal pf C (4)	108½	108½	108½
200	Cons Gas Ut	4⅜	4¼	4¼
100	Cons Ret Strs	7	7	7
200	Cons Stl Corp (½g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
20	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	95	94½	94½
300	Coll & Stl	11	10	10
1500	Cooper-Bess (½g)	10¾	10½	10½
300	Copper Range (½g)	6	5⅞	5⅞
300	Corroon & Rey	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
10	Cor & Rey pf (6k	85	85	85
600	Cosden Petro	2¼	2¼	2¼
2500	Creole Pet	26	25⅝	25⅝
400	Croft Brewing	9-16	9-16	9-16
200	Crown C Pet	4⅛	3¾	3¾
100	Crown Drug (.08g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2000	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	19	18¼	18¼
100	Darby Pet (¾g)	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
10	Dayton Rub A	32½	32½	33⅛
200	Dejay Stra	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛
200	Derby Oil	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛
100	Det Gray Ir	1	1	1
900	Det Mich Stove	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Det Stl Prod	10	10	10
100	Diamond Shoe (.35g)	10½	10½	10½
100	Dobeckmun(¼g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Domin Stl&Coal	8¼	8¼	8¼
25	Draper Corp(3)	73½	73½	73½
100	Duro-Test(.05g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
1300	Eagle Pich Ld(.20g)	11¼	11	11
1000	East Gas & Fu A	2½	2½	2½
300	East G&F 6pf 12¼k)	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
75	East G&Fprpf(4½)	56	56	56
200	East Sta Corp	¾	¾	¾
100	EastSugAs pf(2½k)	37	37	37
24500	Ecuad de Bb	7⅛	6⅞	7
3700	El Bond&Sh pf(6)	77½	77	77
300	El Bd&Sh 35 pf (5)	73⅜	73⅛	73⅛
550	El P&L 2 pf A	52	46	46
100	Elgin Nat Wat (¾g)	29¼	29½	29½
100	Emerson El (.30g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1900	Equity Corp	1½	1¾	1¾
130	EquitsCrpl3pf(2¼k)	31½	31	31½
200	Esquire Inc (.20g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Eversharp Inc (¾g)	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
200	Fairchild Ts & Air	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Falstaff Brew (.80)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
400	Fansteel Met (½g)	19¼	19	19
50	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	100½	99½	99½
100	Ford C Can A (h1)	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.113g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Froedt G&M (.80)	16	16	16
100	Froedt G pf (1.20)	20	20	20
40	GatineauPow pf(h5)	77	77	77
200	Gen Aliovs	1	1	1
100	Gen Share	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
20	Gen Share pf (6d)	71	71	71
50	Gen WatG&E pf (3)	40	40	40
300	Georg Pow & lf (6)	111	111	111
100	Gilbert (AC) (½g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Gilchrist (¼g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
700	Glen Ald Coal (.80g)	13½	13⅜	13⅜
300	Gray Tel	7¼	7¼	7¼
128	Gt Atl & P pr	83½	83½	83½
100	Greenf T & D	7¾	7¾	7¾

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100	Knott Corp (.30g)	7½	7½	7½
110	Koppers Co pf (6)	101¼	100¼	100¼
300	Krueger Brew (.32½g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
240	Lack RR NJ	30	30	30
300	Lake Shore M (h.80)	13	12⅞	13
2700	Lehigh C&N (.40g)	7⅝	7	7
500	Leonard2Oil Dev	½	½	½
300	Line Material (½e)	11⅜	11⅛	11
100	Lit Bros	13¼	13¼	13¼
50	Locke Stl Ch (1.20a)	14¼	14¼	14¼
400	Lone Star Gas(.40g)	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
100	Long Is Lig	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
150	Long Is L pf B	42¾	42½	42¾
1500	Louis L & E	7½	7¼	7¼
100	Lynch Corp	26½	26½	26½
800	Manati Sug war	2	2	2
200	Mangel Stor	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	McCord Rad B	3½	3½	3½
80	Mead John	140	138¾	138¾
100	Memph N Gas	3½	3½	3½
300	Merritt-C & S	6	6	6
100	Mesabi Iron	2	2	2
100	Metal Tex	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Michigan Sug	1	1	1
100	MicromatHone	5¾	5¾	5¾
400	Mid St P Avtc	6⅝	6½	6½
100	Mid St P Bvtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Mid West Corp	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
150	Midl Stl n-cum	21	20¼	20¼
200	Mid-West Abr	2	2	2
175	Minn Min & M	57	56¼	56¼
50	Miss Riv P pf	110½	110½	110½
100	MissouriPSvc (.20g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	Mock J Voeh (½g)	11½	11½	11½
700	Molybdenum (¼g)	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞
50	Monarch M T (1½g)	17	17	17
100	Monogram Pet	3	3	3
380	Monty Wan A (.7)	174	173	174
50	Moody Inv pt pf (3)	29½	29½	29½
700	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2	2	2
100	MuskegPRing (.45g)	11¼	11	11
18	Nachman-Spr (1g)	14¼	14¼	14¼
200	Nat Comi (.1)	13½	13¼	13¼
500	Nat Fuel G (1)	11⅝	11¼	11¼
300	Nat Rub Mch (⅝g)	11½	11	11
100	Nat Sug Ref (⅝g)	17¼	17¼	17¼
400	Nat Un Rad	3¼	3¼	3½
100	Neptune Met A (1e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
250	NEPA 6 pf (3k)	50	49¾	49¾
200	NY Auction (¾g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	100	100	100
10	NY P&L 7 pf (7)	107	107	107
30	NYStaE&G pf (5.10)	109	109	109
1700	Niag Hud Pow	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Niag Hud 1 pf	75¼	75¼	75¼
600	Niles-Bem-P (1g)	16½	16	16½
100	Noma Elec (¼g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
1600	Nor Am L&P	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Nor Am L&P pf	73	71	71
100	Nor Am Ut Sec	½	½	½
800	Nor Sta P A	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
200	Ogden Corp (2½g)	3¾	3½	3¾
10	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	113	113	113
10	Ohio PS 7 pf A (7)	114	114	114
100	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	18¾	18¾	18¾
50	Omar Inc (½g)	7	7	7
200	Pac G&E 6s pf (1½)	36¾	36½	36½
4800	Pantepec Oil Ven	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
200	PrkrsbrgR&R (¾g)	17½	17½	17½
5300	Pennroad (¼e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
25	Pa Edis $5 pf (5)	62¾	62¾	62¾
10	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	99¾	99¾	99¾
30	Pa Salt (3½g)	173	173	173
200	Phila Co (.45g)	9	9	9
200	Phillips Pkg (¼g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
2500	Phoenix Sec	27	24¼	24¼
2500	Pioneer Gold	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	PittsburLake E(2½g)	50	50	50
1100	Polaris2Ming (.03e)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1100	Premier Gld (h.1½g)	⅛	⅛	⅛
75	PugSd*P&LSpf (5k)	115¾	115¾	115¾
500	PugSd*P&L $6 pf	69½	68½	68½
400	Pug Sd P&T (½g)	12	11¾	11¾
100	Pyle-Nat (1)	12¾	12¾	12¾
50	Quaker Oats (4)	88	88	88
10	Quaker Oats pf (6)	150½	150½	150½
2800	RKO opt war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	Raytheon Mfg	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
100	Reiter Fost	⅜	⅜	⅜
1000	Republic Avia (¼g)	3¾	3½	3½
300	Richfield Oil war	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
200	Richmond Rad (.30g)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
100	Rio Grande Val G vtc	⅞	⅞	⅞
10	Roch G&E pf D (6)	106½	106½	106½
300	Rome Cable (.80)	10½	10⅜	10⅜
600	Root Pet	4	4	4
100	Ryan Aero (.35e)	4	4	4
100	Ryans Cons Pet (.30e)	5½	5½	5½
100	St. Regis Pap	3¾	3½	3½
25	StRegisPappf(5½k)	133½	133½	133½
100	Salt Dome Oil	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Savoy Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
1000	Schulte (DA)	1½	1½	1½
300	Schulte (DA) pf	41¾	43¾	43¾
200	Schulte (DA) pf	41¾	40¾	40¾
200	Scullin Stl (1g)	13½	13¼	13¼
100	Segal Lock & H	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Seiberling Rub (⅛g(	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4200	Selected Indus	⅛	1-16	1-16
100	Selected Ind cv	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	Sentry Safe	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
300	Sher WAP (h.90)	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	Shevin-Wms (3	91	91	91
50	Silez (1)	13½	13½	13½
100	Simplicity Pat	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Solar Aire (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Solar Mfg	4¾	4¼	4¾
1300	Sonotone (.15G)	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Sosa Mfg (.10g)	5⅛	5	5
100	So Penn Oil (1.60)	45¾	44¾	44¾
100	South Royal (.40)	10¼	10¼	10¼
500	Spalding	4	4	4
1500	Span&Gen reg	⅜	⅜	⅜
700	Spencer Shoe (.15G)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
300	Stand Coil pf (1.20)	18½	18½	18½
128	St Ut & Ky (1)	17½	16⅝	17⅛
4800	St Pow & Lt	⅜	⅜	⅜

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100	Stand Prod	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	StarchiBrStrs (.30g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
300	Sterl Al Prod (.90e)	9¾	9⅝	9¾
600	Stinnes (H)	1⅝	1⅝	1½
200	Sullivan Mach (1¼g)	17½	17	17
100	Sun Ray Drug (.80)	11	11	11
1900	Sunray Oil (.10g)	4¾	4½	4½
100	Tampa El (1.20g)	24½	24½	24½
800	Technicolor	14¼	13⅝	13⅝
300	Tilo Roof (.30g)	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
300	Tishman Realty	1½	1½	1½
300	Toh Prod Exp	3½	3½	3½
100	Trans-Lux	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
200	Transwest Oil (¼g)	13½	13	13
2600	Tri-Cont war	¾	¼	¼
300	Tubize Chat	7⅞	7½	7½
300	Tung-Sol Lp (.30e)	4½	4½	4½
400	Udylite Corp	3	3	3
300	Ulen Realiz	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Unexcelled Mfg (½)	3¾	3¾	3¾
600	Unit Aire Pr (1a)	9¾	9½	9¾
14100	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1⅝	1½	1½
50	Unit Elastic (.70g)	15½	15½	15½
12800	Unit Gas	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Unit Gas pf (9k)	122	122	122
100	Unit Gas war	½	½	½
2500	Unit Lt&Pow A	25	25	25
1000	Unit Lt&Pow B	½	½	½
900	Unit Lt&P pf	53¾	51	51
100	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	70	70	70
600	U S & Int Sec	11	11	11
25	U S & I Sec pf(2k)	74	74	74
1900	U S Foil B	7¾	7⅜	7½
300	United Stores	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Univ Pict vtc	17	16¾	16¾
300	Utah Pwr&L pf(8¼k)	60½	59¼	59¼
200	Utah Radio	4½	3½	3½
100	Util Equit pr(¼k)	73½	72¾	73½
200	Valspar Corp	1½	1⅜	1⅜
20	Valspar pf (2¼e)	38¼	38¼	38¼
100	Venezuel Ed B	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Waitt & Bd B	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Walker Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	West Va C&C (½e)	4½	4½	4½
300	West. Air Lines	9¼	8⅞	9
100	Williams (RC) (.80g)	9	9	9
100	Woolwth Ltd (.141g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
2400	Wright Harg (.h.30)	3	2⅞	2⅞

Total stock sales today (estimated): 220,000 shares; year ago, 40,775.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
6	Am F&L 6s 2016	106⅝	106	106
9	Appal El Pow 3⅛s 70	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Ark P&L 5s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
3	As Elec 4½s 53	70½	70⅜	70⅜
6	As G&E 5s 68	20½	20¼	20½
8	As G&E 4½s 49	20¼	20¼	20¼
3	As T&T 5½s 55A	80	80	80
43	Can St El 5½s 54	37	36½	36½
16	Can St El 5s 48	37	36¾	36¾
21	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	55¼	54½	54½
1	Cities Ser 5s 48	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝
4	Cities Ser 5s 58	94	93¾	93¾
13	Cities Ser 5s 50	95¾	95⅝	95⅝
1	Cit SP&L 5½s 49	98½	98½	98½
13	Cit S Pow 5½s 53	97½	97	97½
3	Con GEL 5s 2¾s 78	104½	104½	104½
6	Cont G&E 5s 58A	97½	97½	97½
5	Cuban Tob 3s 44	85½	85½	85½
10	East G&F 4s 56A	88	87¾	87¾
8	Fed Water 5½s 54	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Gen P&L 5s 78	101½	101½	101½
4	Glen Ald Coal 4s 45	97¾	97¾	97¾
10	Grand Trunk 4s 50	100	100	100
1	Green Mt Pow 3¾s 63	102½	102½	102½
1	Ill Pow&L 5s 56C	104½	104½	104½
2	Ill Pow&L 4s 53	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
29	Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	107	107	107
1	Int P Sec 7s 52Fxc	32	32	32
3	Intern Pow 6s 52	33	33	33
1	Ji Sup Pw 6s 61A	43	43½	43½
1	Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
6	Midland Va 5s 43	58	58	58
3	Minn P&L 4½s 78	103½	103½	103½
1	Minn P&L 5s 55	107	107	107
9	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	102½	102½	102½
4	N Eng G&E 5s 47	97½	97½	97½
6	N Eng Pow 5s 48	93½	93½	93½
13	Nat Nat Gas 3½s 58	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
19	Pac P&L 5s 55	105	104⅝	105
1	Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
6	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	155½	154½	155½
1	Queens Bor G 5½s 52	90	90	90
2	So Wes P&L 6s2022A	105½	105½	105½
1	Spalding 5s 55	74	74	74
2	StandG&E 6s 49 ct	81½	81½	81½
3	StandG&E 6s Conv st	81½	81½	81½
1	Stand G&E 6s 51	81½	81½	81½
3	Stand G&E 6s 57	81½	81½	81½
14	St

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Trudy and the Treasure Hunt

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Author of "Away Goes Sally," "The Littlest House," "Houseboat Summer," etc.

Mummy protested a little but Daddy said they might all live to be a hundred and never in their lives have another chance to dig for buried treasure, at least not with a map that was all worn out along the creases, and a white dog, too. Mummy was eager to go herself, so she gave in.

"We'll take those who are ten and over," she agreed. But a terrible wailing arose from Emily, Francesca and Trudy at that, and Daddy said:

"It won't do them a bit of harm to stay up late just once. But everyone must wear a good warm sweater, and remember, the child who doesn't finish her supper, stays home!"

It was eight o'clock, and the lights were just going on in the houses when they drove up to the farm to pick up the farmer, two shovels and several lanterns. Goodness knows where everyone sat. The family was used to piling in, and though now and then someone on the bottom layer did say, "Oh, move over! I'm squashed," no one really minded.

Moonlight Procession

By the time the Marsh Road came out to the lake and turned towards the Point along the fairly hard tracks near the rushes, it was really dark, so dark that it might as well have been midnight. Then the moon rose over the water—first it looked like a ship on flame over the horizon of the vast lake, and then it rose quickly into the sky, round and golden, and a bird somewhere in the woods woke up and sang two or three notes and then was still again.

Daddy and the farmer lighted the three lanterns, which were rather like three moons themselves. The men, with the shovels and one lantern, led the way. Mother came last with the second lantern, and Ann walked in the middle with the third lantern. Trudy trailed in the rear with Mother. She was pleasantly excited and her heart hammered.

As they passed the Trubys' house, Rex, the pointer, barked a little and came to sniff Trudy's hand. He was an old friend of hers, always wanting to join anyone who was going anywhere, but she said severely to him, "Go home, sir! Go home!" and then a door opened and someone whistled, and Rex disappeared.

Soon after this they entered the woods. There was no trail, and the cavalcade made a good deal of noise crackling through underbrush and stumbling over roots, while the lanterns bobbed wildly and the moon rose higher and grew smaller, while it burned with a whiter radiance. Trudy had a marvelous feeling that it was getting more and more past her bedtime. The woods made mysterious creakings when they stood still, and the bright white light of the moon speckled the pine-needled ground and fell in slivers of radiance among the branches.

Daddy had been right about sweaters.

"The moon must be made of ice," Trudy thought. "It's so much colder since the moon came up." But her sweater was warm. She trotted along, wondering if they would find the treasure and thinking of Bambi. If they found the treasure maybe she could have three gold pieces to bury. So far the Robber Band hadn't buried its secret treasure in the secret well, and Mummy hadn't given them the sacred necklace on the sacred strand either. But the oath still sounded exciting and Kate quite often remembered to call her "leader." She'd hold a meeting in their den tomorrow and tell Kate about all this.

Rex Joins the Party

The farmer had stopped, and the three lanterns were set on the ground. While Daddy and the farmer began to dig, Mummy and the seven little girls stood about for a long time in a circle with the light on their faces and the darkness at their backs. Trudy looked for the trees. There was the pine all right and she supposed that little lump of decayed wood might be any kind of a stump. But a doubt came into her mind. Why did anyone think it had been a birch? After a while she grew tired standing and sat down on a log, a little away from the others. It was while she was on the log that she had a glimpse of Rex in the bushes.

The Story Starts Here

The farmer from whom Daddy bought butter had given him a wonderful invitation to bring all his little girls that evening to dig for treasure in the woods by the light of the full moon. Daddy rather liked the idea of digging for treasure in the moonlight, while his seven little girls—Ann, Barbara, Clare, Deborah, Emily, Francesca and Gertrude (or Trudy)—watched.

He had followed them after all, and now sneaked up toward her, crouching and wagging his tail, afraid of being scolded.

A sudden idea came to Trudy. She took off the belt of her dress and, fastening it to Rex's collar, tied him to a sapling out of sight. But her absence was noticed.

"Where are you, Trudy?" Mummy's voice called.

"I'm all right. I'm coming."

In a moment more she was back with the others. The two men by this time had dug quite a big hole, and though their shovels had rasped on stones and roots, they had never struck an oak chest bound with iron, or anything else made or buried by men.

Daddy stopped to wipe his forehead with his handkerchief.

"Let's see the map," he said, but the farmer said no one could see the map but members of his family.

"You'll have to take my word the money's here," he declared firmly, and then added not quite so firmly, "but I think it may be a mite further to the left."

Trudy Plans a Surprise

Daddy picked up the shovel again, but he looked as though he had had enough of it. He hadn't realized just what hard work treasure-hunting with a farmer would be. Trudy, too, was tired of standing first on one foot and then on the other in the dark and feeling the cold get up above her knees while everyone said "hush." They'd been there an hour and she'd had all the treasure-hunting she wanted. But she did want things to end dramatically and not just peter out with nothing happening.

Cautiously she edged out of the circle, and as she was always moving about from one part of the group to another, no one paid any attention to her. In the darkness, speckled with moonlight, she worked her way back to Rex who was enchanted to see her and wagged his tail so wildly that he might nearly as well have beaten her with a broomstick. At last she got him quieted. Her plans had to be very carefully laid and quickly too or Mummy would be missing her again. She tied her belt this time to a small twig which would break at a real pull, then fed Rex part of the doughnut she had thoughtfully tucked into her sweater pocket. This was to make him want to join her again, and then she whispered,

"Charge, Rex; charge boy!" until he lay down, trembling with eagerness to follow her.

In a moment more she had wriggled back into the circle. Daddy was looking quite bored, but he dug shovel for shovel with the farmer.

"I wonder if we'll see that white dog?" Trudy hissed, in a piercing whisper. "The one that guards the treasure?"

"Ssh" said seven feminine voices, but more than one little girl looked over her shoulder towards the great dark woods behind her.

"Oooh, I'm scared," shrilled Trudy.

"Ssh" said the seven voices again.

"I know something's going to happen, I feel it in my bones." Trudy's voice was piercing. More heads turned, more little girls drew close together, and all of a sudden Trudy cried out "Ooh! What's that?" and gave a kind of hootlike whistle.

The White Dog

Of course Rex came at the sound, came running. In the spotted moonlight no one noticed his spots. He looked all white and big as a bull and his mouth was open, yawning for the other half of the doughnut.

All the little girls shrieked wonderfully, even Mummy shrieked, though she hated to admit it afterwards. Daddy and the farmer jumped out of the muddy hole they were standing in, waving their shovels, and Trudy gave Rex the half doughnut she'd been keeping for him.

Of course, then everyone saw it was only Rex.

"Trudy, you little wretch" said Daddy, but he laughed. And all the six little girls laughed as hard as they had shrieked, and Mummy, after a minute, laughed too. Treasure-hunting was over for that evening, even the farmer agreed. He came back with them for hot chocolate and gingerbread in the kitchen before the little girls went to bed—it was midnight, at least, a wonderful thing to tell about to their friends.

"Maybe Annie's right and this treasure-hunting business is kind of foolish at my age," the farmer admitted. "She says how can I tell it wasn't just a family joke one brother played on another, and the map got kept as a souvenir? I guess I'd better stick to my farming."

Before Daddy drove his new acquaintance back to the farm, he came up to kiss his seven daughters good midnight. At Trudy's bed he whispered,

"Whatever put it into your head, you little imp?"

Trudy was half asleep and yawned comfortably,

"My knees were awful cold," she murmured and snuggled into her pillow. He hardly heard the rest of the sentence, "and you were getting tireder and tireder of it, Daddy."

(Read about Trudy at the fair next Monday.)

Oscar, the Squirrel

Oscar, the squirrel, sits on a rail
And scolds at me and shakes his tail.

He looks at me as if I were
Some animal that he should fear.

I'd like to make him plainly see
He shouldn't be afraid of me,

Because I wouldn't hurt one hair
Of that fat tail he's shaking there.

I wish that he would understand
And eat this peanut from my hand.

Then maybe, when I come each day,
He wouldn't always run away.

HELEN HOWLAND PROMMEL

Through courtesy of Goodspeed's Bookshop, Boston

Black Swan

All his cousins
Are snowy white.
A jet black swan
Doesn't seem right.

White-Fronted Owl

He flies forth
In the shade of night,
Stylishly clad
In a waistcoat white.

The Merian Duck

Come, little son
And baby daughter,
Out of the egg
Into the water.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Tony's Victory Garden

Tony is a good American. All the other children in the first grade know that, even if he does live over a sign that says "Italian Spaghetti." Often Tony is the one chosen to hold the Stars and Stripes for the salute.

But Tony longed to be a better American. The other children in the first grade were planting Victory Gardens. Tony wanted a Victory Garden, too. He took his little shovel and went around and around the box-like house where he lives. Every time he found a dandelion or a spear of grass, he dug it up and planted a piece of potato with a sprout on it or a kernel of dry corn.

"Now I can help feed our brave soldiers," Tony said to Fido.

Fido is Tony's dog. Fido looked at Tony. He didn't bark but Tony was sure that he understood and that he was proud of his little master.

In the morning, as soon as he was dressed, he ran out to see how his Victory Garden was. He thought that there might be a few green leaves over the pieces of potato or a few green spears over the kernels of corn. Instead, he found the pieces of potato and the kernels of corn on top of the ground. He found, too, the scratches of a dog's toe-nails.

"Fido, did you bury your bones in my Victory Garden?" he asked.

"Bow-wow!" answered Fido.

At school, Tony told Jack what happened to the Victory Garden.

"Your roof is flat, Tony, not sloping like the roof on our house," said Jack. "Why don't you plant your Victory Garden on the roof?"

Gardens on the Roof

After school that day, Tony had been helping his father in the restaurant. Looking out the big window under the spaghetti sign, he spied Jack. Jack was carrying two long, green boxes. They seemed very big for one boy to carry.

"May I go now, Daddy?" asked Tony. "Jack's coming."

Tony's father looked at the little tables Tony had set and said, "Yes."

Tony ran out to meet Jack.

"Window—boxes," panted Jack. "Mother gave them—to me. Do you want them—for your Victory Garden?"

That very afternoon, two first grade boys tugged those window-boxes, one at a time, up the narrow stairway to the roof of Tony's house. They tugged pails of earth, too. Then Jack pulled a paper bag from his pocket. He opened it so Tony could see what was inside. Tony looked but all he saw was gray powder.

"What's that for?" he asked.

"It's fertilizer. Dad said you could have some of ours. It will help make your Victory Garden grow." Jack showed Tony how to mix the fertilizer with the earth.

After that, Tony went up to his roof garden many times a day. He left Fido whining on the other side of a closed door. Sometimes he covered his green boxes with newspaper, to protect his Victory Garden from wind or too much sunshine. He never forgot to water it.

The First Green

One day, he saw a funny little hill in the middle of one window-box. The top of the hill was cracked open. Wouldn't it be wonderful if his little roof garden could be the first to show green!

That morning, Tony was chosen to hold the flag for the salute. When he went back to his seat, the teacher asked, "Is there anything up yet in a Victory Garden?"

Jack raised his hand.

"Beets," he said. "Two little reddish-green leaves."

Tony felt queer. He looked around at Jack. Jack was grinning. Tony looked at the flag, his flag and Jack's. He liked Jack better than any other boy in the first grade. Jack had helped him make a Victory Garden.

"And I'll like him just the same," Tony said to himself.

Tony didn't know how near he came to being jealous of his best friend. What he did know was that his Victory Garden would be one of the first to show green.

The Man in the Moon's at Home

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

Authors of "Flat Tail," "Each in His Way," etc.

Shortly after sunset on the evening of August fifteenth, this year, if the sky is clear and you will look to the east, you will see the full moon just coming up above the horizon. And if you will watch it for a little while, until it has cleared the treetops, you will see that friendly old face that we like to think of as "The Man in the Moon" looking down at you.

What a jolly old face it is! And what a strange place the moon must be! We should know very little about the moon, if it were not for those wise men called astronomers, who spend their days in study, and their nights in gazing up at the sky through their telescopes. They have learned many things about the moon, and will, no doubt, learn many more as the years go by.

A Little World

A long time ago, astronomers found out that the moon is really a little world, circling around our larger earth; just as our earth is circling around the great sun. It is a world with no light of its own, but which shines from the sun, which it reflects.

This was a very exciting discovery, and a few men, less wise than the astronomers, began at once to dream of a day when people from our earth would visit the moon and see its wonders for themselves.

But the astronomers only laughed at such an idea. They knew that it was foolish for anyone to think of traveling to the moon. And, as time went on, they found out so many startling things about this queer little moon, that nobody would care to visit it even if there were a way of getting there.

No Air or Water

The moon has no air surrounding it, the astronomers found out. And there is no water there; no seas, no lakes, no streams. There are no trees, no plants, no flowers; for there is no soil for them to grow in. There are no birds or fish or creatures of any kind. There is nothing but bare, hard rock, and lofty mountain ranges whose towering walls outline the face we seem to see.

There could be no life in such a place as the moon, the astronomers decided. It is a lifeless and silent world, making its lonely journey around the earth once each month.

All of these things and many more the astronomers have learned. But there are wonders on the moon that even the wise astronomers will never see. For, as it circles around our earth, the moon always keeps the same side towards us. What its other side is like, no one may ever know. For no one has ever seen that other side.

But we need not care. It is enough that at night the Man in the Moon looks down at us. And we know that he will never turn his jolly old face away.

(Watch for a story about goldfinches Monday after next.)

Drawn by Else Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

Invitation to Jack Horner's Party

Dear Girls and Boys,

We are going to have a Jack Horner Party on the page For Children every month this year, and we invite you all to send in stories you write and pictures you draw yourselves.

The children who send the best stories or pictures each month will pull plums from the pie—that is we shall send them each a lovely book chosen especially for them.

Be sure to get Mother—or some other grownup—to sign your stories and drawings, telling us your age and whether the paper is your own unaided work. If you want your papers returned, you must enclose stamped, addressed envelopes, and remember that the judge's decision is final.

Address your papers to

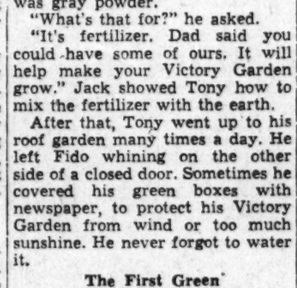
Jack Horner's Party
Junior Department
The Christian Science Monitor
One Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Looking forward to lots of fun for all of us.

Your playmate,
Jack Horner

R.S.V.P.

Puzzle Corner



Favorite Ball Games

Four favorite ball games are hidden in this puzzle. To find them choose a letter and move in any direction. Do not skip a letter nor use the same one twice in the same word. See how long it takes you to play the games!

(The answers will be published next Monday.)

Closing of Pro-Allied Groups In Argentina Stuns Anti-Axis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Two of the most helpful and most powerful Argentine organizations working for the United Nations have been closed down by the military Government of Gen. Pedro Ramirez on the grounds that they are "communistic." These two organizations are the Junta de la Victoria, through which thousands of Argentine women, rich and poor, worked to ship goods to the Allies, and the Acción Argentine, which had become one of the greatest pro-democratic forces in the River Plate republic even before the United States entered the war.

Allied diplomats and residents, as well as the great majority of Argentine citizens, were stunned by the wide and all-embracing sweep of the Ramirez regime in "clearing-up" pro-Allied institutions. They were also busy searching for motives because rumors continued to circulate that the generals in command of Argentine affairs would "eventually" break with the Axis.

Other organizations which have suffered dissolution, in addition to those reported previously, are the General Labor Confederation and the Democratic Confederation of Aid to Free Countries. The German Association of Benevolent and Cultural Societies was also ordered closed, but this failed to strike a balance of impartiality, because the Association had been closed down and its directors divested of power by judicial action two years ago.

The closure order allowed 48 hours, but, actually, the Junta de la "V" had been set upon and occupied by the police a week before the date of the Ramirez decree. More than 150 branches, in Federal and provincial areas, were closed down at the same time. The distinguished President, Mrs. Ana Rosa S. de Martinez Guerrero, who was only recently in the United States explaining the work done by Argentine women through her organization, is applying for an audience with General Ramirez, but, so far, without result.

The Acción Argentina has a membership of more than 500,000. It operated militantly for the democracies and was responsible to a great degree in exposing the machinations of Axis plotters in Argentina. It is reported that the new Government, suspicious of any association in which opposition might possibly germinate, was afraid of the numerical strength of Acción Argentina.

The Government press office, giving the official reason for the closures, said that the right association is recognized in the Constitution only on the principle that it serves a practical purpose in the legal and moral sense—that is to say, it must represent a contribution to progress, prosperity and general welfare. It could not be possible, it said, for those "pretending to work under the cloak of charity, to work against the interests of the nation by the preaching of doctrines that are against the spirit of union, of liberty and order, by seeking shelter behind this right of association guaranteed by the Constitution."

The Supreme Court had declared Communism illegal, the Government stated, and the action was taken because the banned organizations were working for Communism.

The Junta de la V makes collections of knitted and other supplies for Russia as well as for Britain and other Allies. The rulers of Argentina have continually objected to any association with Russia.

The patience and—to a certain degree—the optimism of Allied diplomatic missions in Argentina in the face of this trend is rather surprising. Many members of these missions continue to express confidence that the "break" with the enemy will come. Apparently, they all are impressed with the attitude and assurances given by Foreign Minister Rear Admiral Segundo Storni.

Recently there have been several cases of American residents being "beaten up" by unknown assailants. The latest victim was a departmental chief of an American news bureau. In each instance the assailants escaped, and it has been proved that robbery was not the motive. Without prejudice to the investigations, which continue, it has been suggested that the Axis-supporting "nacionalistas" are to blame.

The latest edition of the official monthly magazine of the Foreign Ministry contains interesting biographical details of the generals and other Army officers now occupying high Government posts. There is a special paragraph devoted to the training in Germany of Ramirez and to the fact that he was admitted as an officer into the No. 5 Hussars Regiment of that country. This was in 1911, but there is silence as to the length of the President's training period in Germany.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on Aug. 15, 29; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Aug. 15, 29; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Aug. 22; Sept. 26; Oct. 24.

New York

New York City—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Aug. 15.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Aug. 15; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1100kc, on Aug. 15; Oct. 10.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 810kc, on Aug. 15; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KPOX, 1260kc, on Aug. 15, 29; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31.
San Diego—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 3 p. m., KFMB, 1450kc, on Aug. 22; Sept. 26; Oct. 24.
San Francisco — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Sept. 5; Oct. 3.

Colorado

Colorado Springs—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KVOR, 1300kc, on Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26.
Denver—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KLZ, 850kc, on Aug. 8, 15, 22, 29.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc on Aug. 15, 29; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 960kc, also CFRX, 607mc, on Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOMB, 590kc, on Aug. 15; Sept. 19; Oct. 17.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of the The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

California

Los Angeles (Twentieth Church): Church Edifice, 132 Brooks Avenue, Venice, 8 p. m., August 9.

Colorado

Colorado Springs: High School, North Nevada and East Platte Avenues, 3:30 p. m., August 8.

Maine

Houlton: 8 p. m., August 12.

Massachusetts

Gloucester: Independent Christian Church Universalist, Middle Street, 4:15 p. m., August 8.

New York

New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 3 p. m., August 8. Radiocast Station WQXR, 1560 kilocycles.

Washington

Elma: School Building, 3 p. m., August 8.

Four Detroit Negroes Are Sought by Police

DETROIT, Aug. 2 (AP)—Four Negro youths were sought by police today in connection with an assault on a white bus driver.

Detective Sergeant Delbert Raymond said one of the four hurled a piece of concrete at the driver as the group left the city bus last night.

The officer said the four apparently had resented orders from the driver to move to the rear of the bus to relieve congestion at the front.

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Sox Continue Success With Western Outfits

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Having taken 10 out of 15 at Fenway and jumped up two notches in the American League pennant race, the Red Sox today took time out to join the Army—that is to say, they went down to Camp Edwards for a twilight game with the soldiers there. Eddie Lake, of all people, was to pitch. If there are any six footers on the Edwards nine, little Eddie will be pitching up hill.

However, the important item about Fenway today is that the Red Sox, thanks to this latest rally against western forces, are a mere game out of the first division. They pulled the Clevelands Indians down to their size—a fifth-place tie—over the week end and tomorrow will attempt to go ahead of them in the single contest which closes the series.

Newsome Wins

The Red Sox are hitting fairly hard and often and their pitching has taken a more encouraging turn. Yesterday Dick Newsome won his second game in a week, taking the Indians, 4-1, on six hits. He previously had defeated the Tigers after losing six in a row. The knuckleball righthander looked yesterday like the hurler who two years ago won 19 games for Joe Cronin. Dick's comeback could not have come at a more opportune time. Cronin had reached the point where he was desperate for pitchers.

The Sunday crowd of 21,092 paid also saw the reappearance of Joe Dobson. He did not look far out of shape in relieving Yank Terry in the opener, lost by Tom Judd, 8-6, when the Sox left 10 runners stranded on the bases. Cronin is anxious to get a look at Emmett O'Neill, the new right-hander from Louisville.

The Sox are benefitting from several hitting streaks. Skeeter Newsome has connected in 11 straight games and at .318 leads all regulars on the club. Bobby Doerr has a .538 average for the first three games of the Cleveland series here, including four out of five in Judd's setback.

Fox Hitting

Pete Fox has been even rougher than Bobby on the Cleveland mound staff. The right fielder has eight out of 12 for the series, which figures a .667 pace. He, also, had four hits in the opener yesterday. Too, Pete has 18 stolen bases. Roy Partee continues his timely hitting. He caught both games on Sunday while Bill Conroy and Johnny Peacock watched from the dugout. Cronin thinks highly of young Roy. The boy just missed his first big league home run yesterday when his drive in the sixth inning of the nightcap bounced off the left field barrier.

However, the Yankees are making the Red Sox and all other outfits in the American League forget the pennant. Joe McCarthy is slowly opening an untouchable advantage. This morning it was 8½ games, with the White Sox in second place. If he makes it, this will be McCarthy's third straight flag and his seventh in eight years.

The touring Braves showed signs of rallying during the past week, breaking even in four games at Cincinnati and taking two of their first three starts at Pittsburgh. They play under the lights at Pittsburgh tonight. Casey Stengel's chief aim at the moment is getting closer to the top of the National League's second division.

* * *

Briefs . . . Jim Tobin won his eighth game at Pittsburgh yesterday, 6-3, in 10 innings . . . Rip Sewell took the Braves in the nightcap, 7-1, for his 17th victory . . . Sewell also has 11 straight . . . The Cleveland Indians meet the Boston Coast Guard nine at Fraser Field, Lynn, this evening . . . The Yankees have won 21 out of 27 . . . Nick Etten is clouting the ball for them . . . The Cardinals might as well begin taking World Series reservations . . . they had an 11-game bulge on the Pirates early today.

* * *

Tony Cuccinello turned up at third base for the White Sox yesterday and hit a home run . . . Stengel has Eddie Joost on the bench . . . Ed had a poor .188 batting average today . . . Stan Musial still leads the N. L. at bat, while Luke Appling succeeded Dick Wakefield in the A. L. driver's seat over the week end . . . Umpires must be very hard to find when the A. L. will continue to carry a man of George Pipgras' caliber . . . The Braves close their western tour at Pittsburgh tomorrow afternoon, then come East to Brooklyn.

Freshmen Are Predominant On Odell's Yale Grid Squad

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Howie Odell has so many first-year men on the Yale varsity squad he could call himself the freshman coach and be almost correct.

The youthful but serious-minded Odell, however, is undiscouraged. He delighted all the old Blues last fall by turning out a club that won five out of eight games. Before Howie appeared on the scene, the Eli could win only one game a year for two successive seasons.

Line Situation

Announcing that the squad is "stripped" of ends and tackles and that the center situation is "doubtful," Odell warns:

"I don't want to say we're going to have a good team but I don't want to do any complaining, either. We'll just have to see what we've got and make the best of it."

It is two weeks since Yale began summer practice and Odell, still shuffling cards bearing the names of the candidates and their past football history, if any, shakes his head doubtfully and mutters: "I don't know this chap—don't know what he can do."

About half of the cards bear the names of freshmen, boys under draft age, some with high or prep school football experience and some who never donned a suit. At present he is working with five teams.

More than a few Yale fans had been expecting that the Navy and Marine Corps contingent at the university would produce top-notch football men, but this appears to be a bursted bubble.

True, Odell will have the services of Wayne Johnson, Harvard fullback who played a full 60 minutes against Yale last fall and Len Arntsen, the University of Connecticut back who looks like a good passer. But he may have to peel off about 15 pounds from his 202-pound frame. Most of the Navy and Marine Corps men have had little gridiron experience.

Few Backfield Troubles

During the first week of practice there were more than 100 candidates, but never more than 60 or 65 on any one day.

Odell appears to have few backfield worries. Capt. Tim Hoopes is a fair country passer, tossing them left-handed, and a better than average running back Bob Pickett, a sensation as a freshman halfback on the varsity last year, still is around, as are Fullback Billy Kirst and Quarterback Blake Walker.

Tommy Smith of Philadelphia, a freshman who made the grade as varsity guard last year, is on the job and so is Mac Whiting from Detroit, another guard.

For the rest, Odell says, "We've just got to sort them out according to size, regardless of where they've played before, and see where we can use them."

As one example of this experimenting, Odell says that Harry Oberhelman, a 190-pound Chicagoan who played fullback on the freshman team last year, "looks like a good end."

Three Tackles So Far

For tackles (and the football adage that "a team is as good as its tackles" is almost as old as the game itself) Odell points only to Gene Constantin and Bob White, who last year saw limited service, and Fred Miller, a Seattle boy of unknown quantity but whom Odell describes as "good sized and active."

To fill the shoes of Spence Moseley, last year's captain and center, Odell is working with Bill Powell from Kingswood Prep in West Hartford, a Yale student last year who did not go out for the team, and Brainard Warner from Woodbury Forest School in Virginia.

Because he cannot expect to have many of his players more than one year (the seniors, including Captain Hoopes, will have graduated even before the last three important games), Odell plans a simplified style of play.

Lot of Passing

"We'll probably do a lot of passing and try to build up a good defense," he says. "Our offense won't be as intricate, but it may be a little wilder."

Asked what kind of football might be expected this fall with many schools having dropped the sport and virtually all others struggling with new material, Odell replies without hesitation:

"I think the spectators will not be able to tell the difference."

The big difference, he adds, might be noted when the scores appear in Sunday morning papers.

"Some schools that have been winning consistently are going to flop, and some small schools are going to be very strong," he predicts. Odell may be thinking of comparatively small Rochester and Coast Guard Academy, Yale foes this year for the first time.

Minor League Scores

Results Aug. 1

By the Associated Press

International League

Jersey City 7-2, Buffalo 2-3.
Toronto 3-8, Newark 4-6.
Montreal 4-3, Syracuse 3-7.
Baltimore 8-1, Rochester 7-3.

American Association

Kansas City 4-3, Indianapolis 0-6.
Louisville 2-3, Milwaukee 1-10.
St. Paul 10-2, Toledo 3-1.
Columbus 8-2, Minneapolis 7-4.

Pacific Coast League

Portland 3-2, Hollywood 1-4.
Seattle 3-3, Oakland 1-3.
San Francisco 8-14, Sacramento 2-10.
Los Angeles 13-1, San Diego 3-8.

Southern Association

Montgomery 6-4, Birmingham 3-2.
Atlanta 3-1, New Orleans 1-5.
Knoxville 7-2, Memphis (2), postponed.
Little Rock at Nashville (2), postponed.

Eastern League

Binghamton 1-1, Springfield 0-3.
Scranton 8-6, Utica 6-3.
Hartford 6-4, Elmira 3-8.
Wilkes-Barre 16-4, Albany 10-7.

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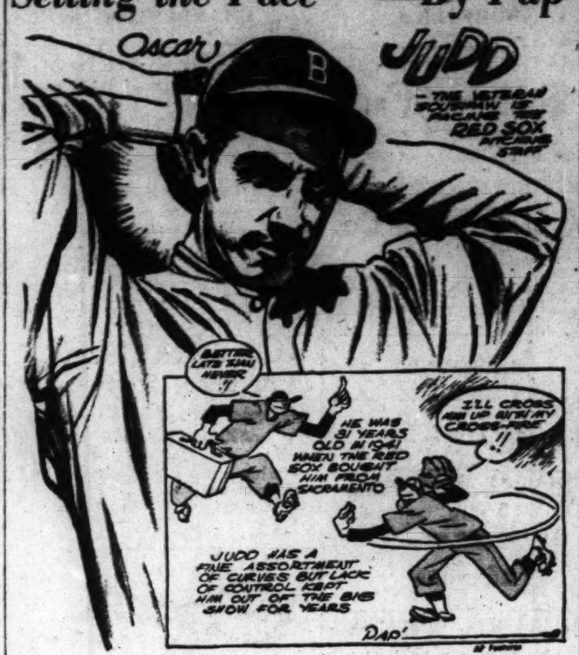

Hulse Second In Best Time For American

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 2 (AP)—Bill Hulse's time for the outdoor mile run in Saturday night's meet at Baldwin-Wallace was the best yet by an American, but Gunder Haegg was in the race—and the New York University athlete finished second.

Hulse sped the distance in four minutes, six seconds—seven-tenths faster than Glen Cunningham's official 4:06.7—and ended five yards behind the rapid Swede. Haegg outdistanced his three rivals to win in four minutes, five and four-tenths seconds, a tenth slower than his United States best of 4:05.3.

Streaked Ahead

The New Yorker trailed Gil Dodds at the last turn but streaked ahead of the Boston divinity student who finished in 4:06.1, also better than Cunningham's old time. Les Eisenhart, former Big Ten champion from Ohio State, was a poor fourth.

Haegg took the lead in the second quarter mile which he traversed in 1:03, his slowest of the four. He was timed in 2:02 at the half and 3:03 at the three-quarter mark with Dodds only a yard behind. Hulse was a yard behind Dodds. He pulled alongside and then passed the Bostonian in a surprising burst of speed, but still not fast enough to overtake the fleet Haegg at the stretch.

In finishing five yards behind the Swedish star, Hulse excelled Dodd's showing at Cambridge, Mass., last week when Haegg did his 4:05.3 to finish 10 yards ahead of Dodds and 15 ahead of the New Yorker. Dodds' time was 4:06.5, while Hulse was clocked at 4:07.8.

Achieved in Sweden

Haegg's record of 4:04.6 was achieved in Sweden where his countryman Arne Andersson meanwhile has done 4:02.6 in the newest attempts at the four-minute mile. Saturday night's race was Haegg's sixth in a transcontinental tour for the benefit of the Army Air Force Relief Society.

Haegg will again race against Dodds and Hulse at Cincinnati Aug. 7, at the Withrow High School Stadium. His final U. S. appearance will be in New York City the evening of Aug. 11, again against these same two rivals. Gunder hopes to obtain airplane passage to Sweden on or about Aug. 20.

International League

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—International League standings:

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	68	41	.624
Newark	56	46	.549
Montreal	58	51	.532
Rochester	52	53	.495
Syracuse	49	53	.480
Baltimore	47	56	.456
Buffalo	47	58	.448
Jersey City	44	61	.419

Eastern League

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—Eastern League standings:

Clubs	Won	Lost	P.C.
Scranton	60	27	.690
Wilkes-Barre	50	38	.568
Albany	49	40	.551
Elmira	47	41	.534
Binghamton	49	43	.533
Hartford	43	42	.506
Springfield	33	50	.398
Utica	18	68	.209

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Newsome	195	22	62	0	19	.318
Partee	182	20	54	0	19	.297
Culberson	330	37	99	1	37	.300
Fox	359	45	103	2	30	.287
Cronin	60	6	16	4	21	.267
Doerr	374	44	99	11	46	.265
Tabor	347	31	80	5	44	.248
Lupien	371	41	92	5	34	.248
Metkovich	80	8	17	0	9	.213
Lake	179	24	38	3	14	.212
Simmons	104	6	22	0	11	.212
Lazor	87	9	18	0	8	.207
Conroy	68	9	14	1	4	.206
Peacock	76	4	12	0	4	.154

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
McCarthy	313	39	95	3	34	.304
Holmes	371	41	100	3	31	.270
Masi	127	18	34	2	18	.268
Nieman	163	21	43	1	20	.264
Klutz	122	9	31	0	11	.254
Wietelmann	314	34	75	0	28	.239
Workman	364	42	86	0	46	.236
Burns	82	6	19	1	3	.232
Ross	190	28	42	5	21	.221
Ryan	325	37	71	2	16	.218
Farrell	55	5	11	0	5	.200
Jeost	282	25	55	2	17	.195
Poland	97	5	13	0	7	.134
Holtzel	19	2	1	0	0	.053

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Riba	5	2	Terry	6	5
Judd	10	6	Woods	1	0
Hughson	11	7	Newsome	1	0
Brown	6	4	Dobson	1	0

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Tobin	8	3	Andrews	7	14
Salvo	3	3	Farrell	0	1
MacFayden	1	1	Odom	0	2
Javery	0	15	Martin	0	0
Barrett	0	0			

Oscar Judd's 10th triumph of the current season was an impressive five-hit victory over the Detroit Tigers. The limber-limbed veteran left-hander of the Red Sox has been setting the pace for the Boston mound corps and appears to be headed for a great year.

The Red Sox brought Judd up from Sacramento in the spring of 1941 after he had won 22 games in the Pacific Coast League. Last season, Oscar did a fair job when he won eight games for the Sox.

Judd's most potent weapon is a baffling side-arm pitch that comes sweeping in from an angle and is next to impossible to hit solidly. He has a fair turn of speed and an effective slider. Toss in control, and he is quite a pitcher. Lack of control kept Judd toiling in the minors long after he had apparently passed his peak. Oscar fancies himself as something of a hitter. At that, he is a better than fair hitter as far as pitchers go.

National Junior Tennis Tourneys On in Michigan

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 2 (AP)—Young America stepped into the national sports spotlight today with tennis courts for the stage.

The occasion was the opening of the 28th annual National junior and boys' championships. Ninety spry lads, on an entry list assembled from Coast to Coast, sought the honors.

This was one tournament, incidentally, which had refused to become a war casualty despite handicaps.

Since 1928 the tournament had been conducted at Culver, Ind. This year, however, Culver was forced to bow out as host because of its war training program. So Kalamazoo stepped in and the show goes on.

Favorites for the two championships were Bob Falkenburg of Hollywood, Calif., seeded No. 1 among the juniors, and Herbert Flam of Beverly Hills, Calif., No. 1 among the boys.

Last week Flam won the Western boys' championship, sweeping easily to victory over every rival.

The Western junior champion, Jack Tuero of New Orleans, was seeded No. 3 in the National junior behind Falkenburg and James Brink of Seattle.

Smith Is Signed By Detroit Lions

DETROIT (AP)—The Detroit Lions of the National Football League have announced the signing of Harry Smith, former Missouri line coach, and two other players to bring their squad list to 22.

Smith, former Southern California guard who was with the Lions in 1940, was signed to a player's contract. For the last two years he was coach Don Faurot's aide at Missouri.

The other players are tackles Glenn Hunter of St. Louis University and Jack Matheson of Western Michigan College.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
New York	57	35	.620	
Chicago	49	44	.527	8½
Washington	50	47	.515	9½
Detroit	46	46	.500	11
Cleveland	45	47	.489	12
Boston	46	48	.489	12
St. Louis	42	48	.467	14
Philadelphia	38	58	.396	21

Results Aug. 1

Cleveland 8, Boston 6.
Boston 4, Cleveland 1.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 15, Philadelphia 9.
Washington 5, St. Louis 3.
Washington 20, St. Louis 6.
New York 5, Detroit 4.
New York 2, Detroit 1.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
St. Louis	62	31	.667	
Pittsburgh	51	42	.548	11
Brooklyn	52	46	.531	12½
Cincinnati	50	45	.526	13
Chicago	45	49	.479	17½
Philadelphia	44	54	.449	20½
Boston	39	51	.433	21½
New York	35	60	.368	28

Results Aug. 1

Boston 6, Pittsburgh 3. (10 inns.)
Pittsburgh 7, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 2, Chicago 1.
Philadelphia 5, Chicago 3.
St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 1.
St. Louis 5, Brooklyn 4.
Cincinnati 8, New York 3.
Cincinnati 3, New York 2. (13 inns.)

Charley Wensloff, young Yankee pitcher, completed eight of his first 10 starts this year.

Navy Issues New Rules On Fall Football

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—A new set of Navy sports rules all but wipes the 1943 football schedule of the Iowa Seahawks, threatens the All-Star grid game at Chicago and makes impossible a duplicate of the 1919 Rose Bowl contest in which the Great Lakes Sailors walloped the Marines, 17 to 0.

The regulations, issued by Navy Secretary Knox at Washington last night, prohibit Navy teams from going outside the National Collegiate Athletic Association district in which they are located to meet a sports foe. The Seahawks, stationed at Iowa City in District 5, are scheduled to play Illinois, Ohio State, Marquette, Minnesota, and Notre Dame, all in District 4.

Another rule says that "individuals in the Navy who have been or are prominent in sports will not be permitted to engage in contests or sports away from their stations except as members of a team representing the activity."

That would remove numerous names from the All-Star roster for the game at Chicago Aug. 25 between collegians, many of them already under Navy control, and the Washington Redskins.

There were indications that those two rules might be relaxed in some instances upon written application to the Chief of Navy Personnel, but the regulations reaffirmed the law that no sailor-athlete could be away from his station more than 48 hours and that V-12 freshmen were not eligible for athletics. All Bowl games also were banned.

The new code added that V-12 trainees would participate in intercollegiate sports as representatives of the college to which they are assigned and not as Navy representatives.

The U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., is not affected by the rules.

Six Are Killed, 235 Wounded In Night of Harlem Rioting

Continued from Page 1

plete order is restored. Traffic will be limited. . . . We want to keep people from other parts of the city away from Harlem. Any who attempt to enter the damaged stores in Harlem will be prosecuted to the fullest."

He added that most of the citizens injured were hurt "by their own neighbors, by missiles thrown from rooftops."

At the broadcast were Walter White, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Dr. John H. Johnston, Negro police chaplain and Rector of St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal Church, the largest church in Harlem; Commissioner of Police Lewis Valentine; Fire Commissioner Patrick Walsh; Myles A. Paige, Negro Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, and several Negro civic leaders.

Over 200 Are Arrested

At 10 a. m., 167 Negroes had been booked at the Harlem Armory Building, established by police as an emergency headquarters to handle arrests. Another 50 persons had been arrested and booked at the Harlem police station.

Charges against those held were varied and included burglary, unlawful entry, inciting riots, receiving stolen property, and grand larceny. There was one complaint of disorderly conduct.

Harlem is a thickly populated area in the upper east side of Manhattan Island. Its inhabitants mostly are Negroes.

Three Negro men were wounded critically early today by a detective who reported he shot them as they ran toward him. They were taken to a hospital. The detective said the men were carrying hats from a store and dropped them when the officer ordered them to halt, but instead of fleeing they attempted to form a flying wedge to knock down the policeman.

The Mayor, Commissioner Valentine, Commissioner Walsh and Negro civic leaders were in conference during the night and the latter announced they would make appeals for amplifiers set up in strategic locations.

Store windows were smashed by looters and clothing stripped from dummies in the windows. Telephones were ripped from the booths in many stores.

Police began moving their prisoners to courts at an early hour. Some of the prisoners were required to carry property with them as evidence and one man carried a case of whisky on his shoulder.

In an effort to quiet the area, Dr. Johnson and Roy Wilkins, Assistant Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, toured Harlem in a police loudspeaker truck.

Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, conferred with Mayor La Guardia early today and, although minimizing the disturbances, said he had tried to reach Gen. Thomas A. Terry of the Second Service Command to ask him that white military police in Harlem be augmented by Negro MP's.

Mr. White said that Major Miller with whom he talked at Governor Island told him he could offer little encouragement but added he would consider having a Negro army unit quartered in Harlem to aid police.

Russians' Pattern of Strategy: What Made Orel Attack 'Click'

Continued from Page 1

of rival offenses which obviously is favorable to the Russians.

The Red Army struck its counterblow while the Wehrmacht was exhausted by long offensive action and before it had time to replenish its forces and recuperate.

The Wehrmacht struck its blow only after a long lull during which the Red Army had time to recover from the strain of its own offensive. This happened in two campaigns.

In the late winter this year the Germans tried to escape from this rut by counteroffensive at Donbas before intervention of the inevitable spring lull, but they themselves had not yet recovered sufficiently from the exhaustion of the Stalingrad and Caucasus offensives.

Shift in Pattern

This summer came a change in the pattern. Instead of falling back under German pressure with the ultimate prospect of a winter counteroffensive, the Red Army struck back while the German onslaught was just beginning and now for the first time the summer initiative has passed to the Russians.

Apparently there were some doubts abroad that the Germans did take the offensive on July 5, but evidence here is too abundant to question it. The question in Moscow was not, Will the Germans launch an offensive, but When will they start it? We got one convincing bit of evidence when Soviet fliers arrived in Moscow with stories of unprecedented air battles on the Orel front.

Accepting it as fact that the Germans did take the offensive against the Kursk salient, why were the Russians able to turn the tables so quickly? Here briefly are current opinions on this question:

Moscow Nazi Objective

It was known that the Germans could not conceive of victory in Russia without taking Moscow. Moscow was the objective in both previous summer offensives. The experience of 1941 taught them Moscow could not be taken by a frontal attack, while last year's disasters convinced them of the impracticability of the long route by way of Voronezh and the Southern Volga. On the so-called Kalinin front northwest of Moscow, the Russians had stabilized the front over a long period during which they had continually strengthened their fortifications.

Furthermore the terrain here was unsuitable for heavy equipment such as Tigers and Ferdinands, and lighter German tanks were practically useless against the Soviets' new antitank weapons and tactics.

On the Leningrad sector, also, the front had set too hard for rapid movements and the defenses were so deep the Germans would only have entangled themselves hopelessly. Actually there were no easy routes left to Moscow and the Orel-Belgorod sectors were the only places where, first, the Germans might possibly break through and, second, achieve anything of strategic value if they did break through.

Terrain Favorable

In these sectors, too, the Soviet defenses were formidable and had been strengthened through many long months, but the terrain, with its firm soil and good roads, was highly suitable for the heaviest equipment. The most tempting feature of this part of the front was the Kursk salient, in which large Russian forces were concentrated. If the Germans could smash their way through to Kursk from Orel and Belgorod, they would surround these Russians and manufacture an earthquake like the Stalingrad encirclement which convulsed their own front last year.

Some observers believe now that the main significance which the Red Army command attached to the Kursk salient was as a bait to the Germans. With this dangling before German eyes, the Soviets quickly built up in this area a force on which they could reasonably rely to meet this trouble and then prepared attacking armies of their own both north of Orel and south of Belgorod.

One recent dispatch from the Orel front said, "Never have there been such quantities of guns, tanks, aircraft, tommy guns and trench mortars in the hands of the Red Army as now." For months before the revival of hostilities, Soviet troops held large-scale rehearsals in Orel Province simulating attacks on copies of German fortifications in terrains matching the sectors of the future Red Army offensive.

Story of Suvoroff

Junior officers and men who asked what this was all about were told nothing but the story of Count Alexander Suvoroff, who practiced his men this way before storming the Turkish citadel in the eighteenth century.

Troops south of Orel and north of Belgorod weer warned that the Germans would attack with masses of heavy tanks and were given diagrams of Tiger Tanks and other heavy-weights with all their vulnerabl places.

To these sectors came battalions of Soviet mobile guns of a type similar to Ferdinands. All preparations were completed weeks before the Germans took the offensive. The generals assigned were Col. Gen. N. F. Vatutin, who led the offensive in the Donbas last winter, and Gen. Constantin Rohossovsky, with practically all subordinate generals who figured in his Don offensive. They included three generals, Shumiloff Galinin, and Zhadoff, who liquidated Field Marshal Friedrich Paulus' army while the main Soviet force pushed on toward Kharkov and Rostov. The Soviets' best tank corps were concentrated, including the Guards Corps which routed Gen. Fritz von Mannstein's heavy Panzers in Kotelnikov.

The Russians established one important superiority over the Germans before the battle. This was in reconnaissance. The Russians knew where the Germans would attack in strongest force and where they could best attack the Germans. Thousands of Hitler's troops were doomed to fall under their fortifications and the first shells from Soviet batteries were ranged and emplaced weeks beforehand from scouts' and prisoners' information regarding German positions.

Foreign correspondents have not yet been privileged to visit the Orel front, but we know almost to a certainty how Soviet generals would explain the Red Army's success. On previous occasions they always told us how things happened, but not exactly why. They have given us the impression they waited for Premier Joseph Stalin's orders, carefully read them, then carried them out. They never said, "The Germans had so many tanks, guns, and aircraft, and we had so many," but gave some such answer as one Soviet military man at the beginning of the war, "No general ever admits he has enough guns." The battle of Orel and Belgorod was unique in that there was practically no maneuvering—all that was done beforehand. Two great forces collided, and the Russians proved the stronger. Instead of gradually losing momentum month by month, the German offensive came to a standstill in a few days and became a retreat overnight. The Red Army has not taken Orel yet, but it has captured the summer from the Germans.

Hartford Police Act

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 2 (AP)—Police were ordered today to "hold for questioning every person connected in any way" with an attack yesterday on two policemen and another white man by 20 Negroes.

First Deputy Chief Michael J. Godfrey said Policeman William N. Monnier was knocked down, kicked and beaten by the mob as he attempted to escort another Negro from Bulkeley Stadium during a baseball game yesterday. He was attacked again when later he located the Negro and placed him under arrest.

Policeman John Brandon, in civilian clothes, and the unidentified man, were knocked down when they came to the aid of Monnier after the alleged disturber had been arrested. The group fled, taking the arrested man with them.

The deputy chief said that Officer Monnier was on duty at the Stadium and sought to expel the Negro who he claimed had been drinking and was abusive to other spectators.

Color Line Dropped At Riveting School

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 2 (AP)—More than 300 policemen stood guard today as thousands returned to work in the Bethlehem Steel Company's big Sparrows Point shipyard, where a series of racial disputes resulted in a company order for a complete shutdown July 30.

Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor directed 113 state police and 40 county officers to assist 150 company guards in patrolling the yard after he conferred with union representatives and a company official yesterday.

Meanwhile, the concern announced that under an agreement with the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, both Negro and white students would be admitted to the company's riveting school, with advancement on a "strict seniority basis regardless of color."

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

FOR RENT

ATLANTA, GA. — Beautiful 8-room duplex; best residential section; convenient to transportation and business center; couple only. He 4060.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BUSINESS WOMAN would like to share apartment in Somerville, Mass. For particulars, telephone Prospect 6630 after 8 p. m.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Want serviceman's wife to share my apartment; 6 blocks from White House. Call EXecutive 8233 after 7 p. m.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1513 O Street—LARGE room with private bath available August 1st (double or triple); also a single room.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Single room in modern private home for young girl; home privileges; near transportation. EMerson 0939.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C. Suburban large brick home; ample baths and phones; near Gov't offices and Pentagon bus service. CHestnut 5902.

ROOMS WANTED

ROOM with Christian Scientists in Boston area for young man; shower. Box A-80, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

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Have you one or two days a week you can devote to interesting, constructive work? We need a man or woman to sell Monitor advertising to retail firms in Staten Island, New York. Commission basis. Previous business experience desirable but not required. More important that applicant be well sold on the Monitor. Exceptional opportunity for person desiring part-time work. Applicant should be a member of a Christian Science church on Staten Island, New York, and preferably a resident of Staten Island.

Write N-14, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their immediate local service and storage of household goods. WORLD B. STEVES, Bonded warehouseman, 84 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 1400.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada
(Continued)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COOK, Prot., middle aged, for church home for elderly women; 4 in; Boston; no housework; all conveniences; yearly rm. elsewhere; permanent home for right person; give particulars, references, wages expected. Box A-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GIRL or woman to assist with very light work in home of Christian Scientist and drive car; 2 adults. MRS. R. M. GODFREY, 3438 Midvale Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.: 3147.

HOUSEHOLD assistant, Protestant, 2 adults, 2 children school age; $15 weekly; any arrangement for mutual good consideration; personal references. Apply Box 94, Lancaster, Mass.

SECRETARY AND EDIPHONE OPERATOR—Congenial surroundings with good oppor. for advancement; write, stating exp., salary open. The Advertising Checking Bureau, Inc., 75 Madison Ave., New York City.

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Capable of composing own letters; good English student; 6-day 48-hour week; pleasant working conditions. Salary, $28-$30. Write Box C.S., 147 Fourth Ave., New York 3, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER

Experienced pay-roll, billing, general office routine; manufacturing concern doing war work; $25, 45-hour week. Phone Lexington 7-4703 for appointment. NALVEN & SONS INC., 174th St., Bronx, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

A MAN of exceptional ability wishes to make connection as manager of a high-class hotel. Reply Box B-3, Suite 815, 625 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER — FULL CHARGE; 15 years' manufacturing experience; full knowledge general ledger, pay roll and taxes; 5-day week; $35.00. Write Box G-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COMPANION-Attendant, experienced (Christian Scientist), vicinity Garden City or Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.; sleep out. Write Box B 21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave, N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED housekeeper, Protestant, good cook, wishes position, adult family. Write Box R-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

LADY wishes position, companion to lady or housekeeper for gentleman; references exchanged. Box A-69, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C.—Secretary-steno., knowledge bookkeeping, wishes business or institutional position smaller community; available interview Aug. 8 to 22. Write Box P-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

FREEPORT, N. Y.—Soloist wanted, sub. for Christian Science Church. Write Music Committee, First Church of Christ, Scientist. Free 6206.

BEAUTY SHOPS

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
33 W. 42 Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C., Rm. 1019. Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo 5-7911.

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ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

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AUBUSSON TAP. (fine needlepoint), 6' 4" x 5' 4", hand made; will take offer. R. Seidenburg, 112 Pleasant St., Brookline, Mass. ASP. 3803.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

WASHINGTON, D. C. "Tail wagger" for adoption. Army officer wants home for exceptionally bright dog, family pet. GLebe 0908.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH PAID FOR OLD SILVER, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS
Free Appraisal. Call or write Han. 0538 S. S. Pearlstein & Sons, 138 Stuart Street, Boston.

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 333 Wash. Street, Boston Room 306 LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB 3013

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RUGS MOTHPROOF STORAGE AT A MONTHLY RATE
Expert Cleaning and Repairing. Express Paid One Way on Out-of-Town Orders.
ADAMS & SWETT 130 Kemble St. Boston Hig 4100

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS Carpets — Cleaned — Repaired Stored — Insured — Est. 1906.
M. K. Soukikian, Conley Sq., Boston. Ken 3747.

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KNITTING YARNS
100% Wool. Mail Orders Filled.
HANLEY COMPANY, Forge Village, Mass.

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Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

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Per Agate Line Per Day

For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
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For

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WILMINGTON
(Continued from previous page)

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Painting
Glass
Hardware
BAMBERGER & ROBBINS Inc.
Phone 3-3132 204-208 W. 7th St.

Coltons
Our expert Dry Cleaning will keep your clothes at their best.
Plant and Store, 115 W. 9th St.

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES MEATS VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

Dist. of Col.

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HEMSTITCHING
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1756 COLUMBIA ROAD N. W.

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Insurance (PERSONAL BUSINESS LIFE)
Representing The Equitable Life Assurance Society of The United States
5629 Georgia Avenue, N. W.
RAndolph 6800—61 Washington, D. C.

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
PRINTING
1013 13TH ST. N. W. Metropolitan 4567

PRUITT & ZIMMERMAN
INCORPORATED
Registered Plumbers
Heating—Roofing
Night Service Phones:
Adams 5050 Columbia 2806—2807
Michigan 3818 2438 18th Street N. W.

Brownley's
SINCE 1904
CANDIES, 60c and 80c
1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

THE JUVENILE SHOP
Largest Shop in Washington and Vicinity
Girls' and Boys' Apparel
Infant to Teen Age
3323 Connecticut Avenue

"LOOK FOR THE BIG RED SHOE"
STAR RAPID SAVES SOLES
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, made like new by expert shoemakers. Nationally-known products used. Low Prices!
STAR RAPID SHOE REPAIR CO.
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L. L. HAYES
Electrical Contractor
House Wiring and Fixtures
Jobbing and Repairing a Specialty
1618 Hamlin St. N. E. HObart 4968

LILLIAS
Successful Permanent Waves and Hair Styling
2817 14 St. N. W. Columbia 3133
1860 Columbia Rd. N. W. Hobart 9727

Maine

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Ask for
Walton's Home Style Bread
and other oven-fresh Bakery Products
They have been dependable for over 50 years
WALTON'S BAKERY
60-62 SECOND STREET

BANGOR
(Continued)

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Rinaldo
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

CALDWELL SWEET CO.
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions
26 Main Street, Bangor, and 39 N. Main Street, Brewer

NEW FRANKLIN LAUNDRY
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
95 So. Main Street, Brewer Dial 6439

Excellent Foods Well Served
The Next Atlantic Restaurant
T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.
66 Main Street Bangor, Maine

LEWISTON

USE COUPON 18
to buy quality shoes at
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
110 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine
Stores also at Portland, Augusta, Rumford
Treadeasy Shoes for Women
Cooperative Shoes for Men
CANTER-WINNER
87 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Me.

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Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps. Buy regularly from your store, bank or post office.
Owen Moore's
Portland Maine
A timely showing of colorful, decorative jugs, vases and newest designed pieces in China, Glass and Pottery; to delight Garden Club members and lovers of the beautiful and artistic —in flowers.
CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
Jewelers—Diamond Merchants
521 Congress Street, Portland, Maine

Patriotic Jewelry
All branches of the service
Plain and with Service Stars
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers
503 CONGRESS STREET

A fine selection of Dresses
Prints and Sheers and Silk Jerseys at Special Prices
The Trelawny Bldg., 665 Congress Street Room 501 Phone 2-5812
FANNIE HOFFMAN

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
131 Preble Street Phone 2-8794

PORTLAND, MAINE
Photographic Equipment
Cameras—Films—Accessories
Loring Short & Harmon
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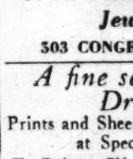
A good store for women who would have merchandise and service better than usual.
FUR COATS!
FRUIT JARS
Buy them now
Ball Ideal—Pints 90c dozen
Quarts $1.00 dozen
Jar Rubbers, 5c to 10c dozen
Crown Mason Lids, 35c dozen
A. H. BRITTON & CO.



Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6.50
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
34 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

The Store where the better of 2 Necessary Rd. LINCOLN'S
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

DUSTIN & SMITH INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
33 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

LEVINE'S
Women's, Misses' Wearing Apparel
36 North Main St. Tel. 2223M

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

SEARS MID-SUMMER Furniture and Rug Sale
Now in Progress
Extra values — extra savings
Use easy payment plan on all purchases of $10 or more
Mail and Phone Orders Accepted
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
19 So. Main St. Tel. 3330

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT
JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

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Southern New Hampshire's Largest and Smartest Men's and Boys' Clothing Store
SUITS — TOPCOATS
SPORT COATS
TROUSERS
All Models and Sizes to 54 Stout
FRANKLIN CLOTHES
DOVER
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

LACONIA

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE
When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
657 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

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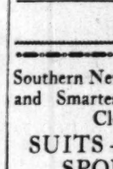

WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM
296—Phones—4567
Steele's Service Store
815 CHESTNUT

The Name LEAVITT'S is your guarantee of quality and value in merchandise
You'll save at . . .
LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Greatest Store

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish Doors—Frames—Sash and Blinds Moldings—Brackets—Box Shooks
485 ELM STREET
Call 400

We must take a week to service you but you are assured the best of work
PHONE 7310
PARISIAN DRY CLEANING CO.
83 LOWELL STREET
For Drapery Service
PHONE 7370
Window Shades — Venetian Blinds — Slip Covers—Curtains, Pillows, Draperies made to order or material sold by the yard.
O. J. MALMGREN CO.
26 W. CENTRAL STREET

Buy Now During Pariseau's August Fur Event of Quality Coats
Guaranteed Savings
PARISEAU'S
Electrical Contractors
Expert Repair Work
G. F. St. Lawrence & Son
101 Hanover Street

Do Drop In
for a
Nice, Refreshing Shampoo and a Wave Set
Jamal, Zotos, Rilling and Realistic Permanents
Ida Patzke's Beauty Parlor
21 DUBUQUE STREET PHONE 334

Picture Yourself in Attractive New Autumn FELT HATS
Always the newest and smartest at
MISS MARY CAHILL
30 HANOVER STREET

NASHUA

MOORE'S MARKET
HANDLES
QUALITY FOODS
PHONE 2800
Thirty-One Main Street

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

GOOD-WILL, Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
Please return unneeded metal hangers
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WILLIAM LEYS
The Century Store
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

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Tel. Perry 6789 440 Dexter Street

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Repairs Wiring
RADIO
Sales Service
MARSHALL ELECTRIC CO.
24 North Main St. Tel. DExter 1166

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Try our quick service
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The Book Shop

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Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
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GRAHAM & OGDEN
Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
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Complete and Guaranteed Service
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reliable service
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Tel. Alex. 3278 for Road Service

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BIBEE'S BUY BONDS & STAMPS
Also Fresh Meats and Vegetables

See Moses' Quality Fur Coats and Neckpieces at Low Summer Prices
Moses & Co.

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam. Just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

Your Best Buy in August
WAR STAMPS and BONDS
We Sell Them
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER

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D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1867. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued)

Our Thirty-Eighth Year
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Outfitters to Military Officers
Granby Street and Tazewell

W. G. Swartz Co.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store

RICHMOND

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
BELMONT AND CARY 4-3824
HARRISON AND MAIN 5-8283
618 N. LOMBARDY 4-7611
2317 CHAMBERLAYNE AVE. 5-2387

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Attend JOS. SPIGEL'S AUGUST FUR and CLOTH COAT SALE and Save
101 W. Campbell Ave. Dial 6203

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
GIFTS
Stationers, Office Outfitters
Wholesale Paper Merchants
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
DIAL 6241

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
37 Years Serving You
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

Look to
Pugh's
for Smart Summer Apparel
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Moose & Bent
Jewelers
Your patronage is appreciated
207 South Henry St. Dial 8331

THE NATALIE SHOPPE
invites you to an
AUGUST FUR SALE
301 S. Jefferson Street

Roanoke's Most Modern Dairy
GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
DOOR-STEP DELIVERY DIAL 5501

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

L. B. M. MAYTAG CO.
Authorized Maytag Dealers
All the newest models in Maytags
Norge Refrigerators and Ranges
185 Summers Street Phone 37-933

Super Market Basket

Meats, Vegetables
Groceries
We carry Wright's Silver Cream
Free Delivery
500 Washington Street Phone 24-221

The Old Dutchess Bakery
Pastries of Quality
Full Line of Cookies and Pies
Wedding and Birthday Cakes on order.
We are closed every Monday
1224 Washington St. E. Phone 21-332

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders, Shoe Shine
Hat Cleaning and Reblocking
Shoe Dyeing and Tinting
Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
When in Cincinnati or Cleveland, Ohio, visit "The Kings"

Specializing in Layettes
TOTS & TEENS Children's Shop
Where you can buy for less
716 LEE STREET DIAL 30-000

Crossword Quiz Answers

"CHEER-UP"
Rug repairing, binding, refringing done by experienced men at our plant.
Let us do your rug work the next time. We know you will be satisfied and will tell your neighbor.
All Laundry Service
Sanitone Cleaning
Excellent Dye Works
ELITE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING
Phone 21-125

O. J. MORRISON Department Store Co.
Dependable Merchandise
ASSOCIATE STORES in
Clarksburg Huntington
Morgantown Fairmont
Pt. Pleasant West Union
Ripley Logan
Spencer

Cox's
We welcome your Patronage
222 Capitol Street Phone 27-137

SANDWICH HOLSUM BREAD
Makes all food taste better
Rich with milk
1825 WASHINGTON E.

SMITH-HETZEL COMPANY, Inc.
General Insurance
BONDS REAL ESTATE
FHA LOANS
Kan. Banking & Trust Bldg. Ph. 26-011

NU-WAY Dry Cleaning
1335 E. Wash. St. Phone 23-113
SANITONE

ANGEL'S
Shopping centre for fine furs.
August Fur Sale
912 Quarrier St. Phone 34-811

THE DIAMOND
Charleston's
Finest Department Store
Capitol St. Phone 28-111

HUNTINGTON

Archer's FLOWERS AND FIRESIDE BOOK SHOP
Books, Periodicals, Rental Library
532-534 TENTH STREET

Vogue Beauty Salon
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
22 MILLER-RITTER BUILDING
Phone 6079

MARION BIERN, Inc.
416 TENTH STREET
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
Women's Apparel
Millinery
Model Laundry
Thrifty Service
Try Our Expert
DRY CLEANING
Buy More War Bonds
Phone 9134 2047 Third Ave.

Charles
427 9th Street Phone 21800

MORGANTOWN

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store
Hardware for Every Purpose
"Don't Say You Can't Find It Till You've Tried Us"
BUSY SINCE 1894—PHONE 38
H. C. Baker Hardware Co.

Thomas Cleaners
Dependable Cleaning and Dyeing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant St.

WHEELING

"It's the cut that counts"
Let us cut your hair to bring out the beauty of your natural wave.
Special attention given to children.
McCOY BEAUTY SHOP
196 Maple Avenue, Wheeling, W. Va.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

INSURANCE
Fire, Auto, Etc.
RUTH J. MERRITT
40 Ottawa St. No. T 4-7194

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. 4-1132, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

See us when you want fine shoe repairing
or have us embody our "Articulator" features to ensure comfort.
Hackett's
the Shoemakers
428 BANK STREET PHONE 2-4700

SHOES OF QUALITY AND COMFORT
Armstrong & Richardson
79 Sparks St. 3 1222

Murphy Gamble LIMITED
Ottawa's Smart Department Store

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

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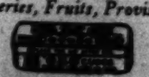

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(Continued from previous page)

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics — Daily Features Page — Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Quotation

Every heart that has beat strong and cheerfully has left a hopeful impulse behind it in the world—bettered the tradition of mankind.—R. L. STEVENSON

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Carapanayotis, Byron (vĕ'-rŏn kä'-rä-pä'-nä-yō'-tēs) — Minister of War in the Greek Government-in-Exile.

Grol, Milan (mē'-län grōl)—Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new cabinet of the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile.

Hoppenot, Henri - Etienne (äN'-rē' ā'-tyĕn' ôp'-nō') — New High Commissioner of Martinique.

Jacomy, Brig. Gen. Henri (äN'-rē' zhä'-kō'-mē')—Newly appointed Commander of the French military forces in the Antilles and French Guiana.

Sedes (sĕ'-thēs) — Axis air base in Greece.

Trifunovitch, Milos [Yugoslav, Miloš Trifunović] (mē'-lôsh trē - fōō' - nō - vĕt' - y') — Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior in the new cabinet of the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Caltanissetta (käl' - tä - nēs-sĕt'-tä)—Province and city of south central Sicily.

Grammichele (gräm'-mē-kĕ'-lā) — Town of Catania Province, Sicily.

Marsala (mär-sä'-lä)—Seaport of southwestern Sicily.

Messina (mĕ-sē'-nä)—Strait between Sicily and the Italian mainland.

Niscemi (nē - shĕ' - mē) — Town of Caltanissetta Province, Sicily.

Orel (ôr-yôl') — Strategic town of southern Soviet Russia.

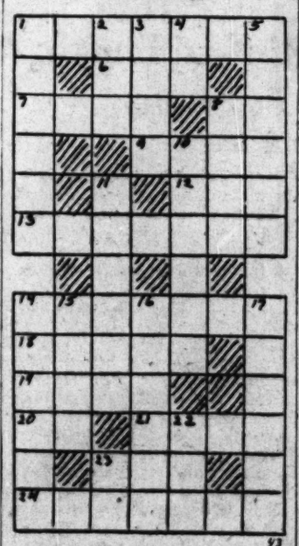
Passero (päs'-sä-rō) — Cape on the southeastern point of Sicily.

Piazza Armerina (pyät' - sä är'-mä-rē'-nä)—Town of Enna Province, Sicily.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in G. ich, ach; BON; yet; zh=z in azure.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—In certain song, what is rank of Jinks, who serves in horse marines?
6—Vase.
7—What tree is associated with State of Maine?
8—Electrical engineer (abbr.).
9—Barracan would be sold by the pint, yard, or drum—which?
12—Male nāgal is what?
13—What is called by Byron "parent of golden dreams"?
14—Tube weavers are what?
15—What city is scene of opera "Andre Chenier"?
16—What English river flows into Solway Firth?
20—White.
21—Middle of the day.
22—Feathe part.
24—Who sings role of Gilda in "Rigoletto"?

Down
1—What metal is one of best conductors of heat and electricity?
2—Play on words.
3—Threepenny piece is called what?
4—Article.
5—What lieutenant is used for Sabrina work?
6—What is first name of author of "Louie Come-Home"?
10—Whose work is to "wash the cups an' saucers up, an' brush the crumbs away"?
11—What is an imperial domain?
14—A throwing stick was used by savages for throwing what?
15—Writing tablets are what?
16—What meal is mentioned in title of a Kaufman-Ferber play?
17—Who is the young poet who falls in love with Lelia in George Sand's novel?
23—What is first name of author of "I Married Adventure"?
25—Pianissimo (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Sight Fixing on Garand Rifles Is "Done With Mirrors"?

It used to be necessary to fire up to 13 rounds of ammunition from every rifle before it ever got into the hands of the soldier. These bullets were used up in checking the sights of the gun by firing.

Precision sighting of Garand semi-automatic rifles can now be done with mirrors and without firing a shot, through the use of equipment recently developed by the General Electric Company.

Known as an "optical rifle sighting gage," the equipment makes it possible for a girl to sight a gun in about half the time it took two men to do the job by the old method. And all that the rifle "fires" is a light ray.

This ray, aimed at a mirrored target about six feet in front of it, is caught by another mirror on the gage equipment and thrown into a glass screen in the image of a cross.

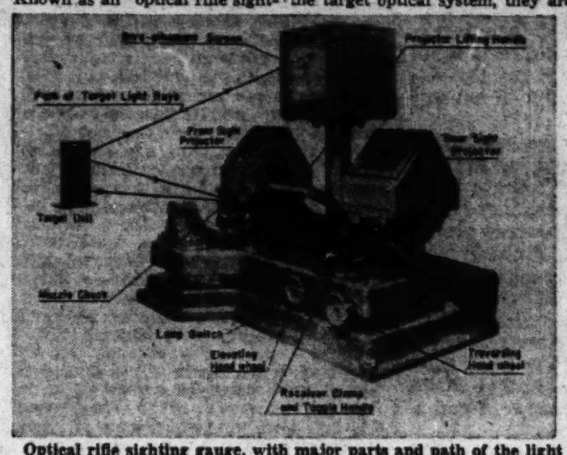
Superimposing this image upon another cross on the ground glass correctly positions the rifle. The gun is then sighted by adjusting its rear sight so that its shadow (magnified 25 times on the screen of a projector directly above it) is in the same relative position as the shadow of the front sight, similarly magnified on another projector above it.

What the gage actually does is transfer the sight setting from a "master" rifle (correctly sighted by firing) to rifles subsequently tested in the equipment. When other rifles placed in the gage are aligned with the target optical system, they are given the line-of-sight to line-of-bore relationship established by the master rifle.

Besides being quicker, requiring less manpower, and saving precious ammunition, the optical equipment requires less room than the average domestic kitchen, while sighting-by-firing requires a 100-yard rifle range.

Although the optical sighting gage was built specifically for the Garand rifle, it can be adapted to sight other types of rifles as well.

W. P. Keasbey.



Optical rifle sighting gauge, with major parts and path of the light rays indicated.

Brevities

Punch ©: A conjurer says he has great difficulty nowadays in obtaining rabbits and goldfish to produce from a hat. We should have thought that a capable conjuror would only need a hat.

Detroit News: Never were the depots so packed with humanity. The rail and bus people advise counting your change and children before leaving the ticket window.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: Railway officials in New York declare that thousands of people who went to the country over the Fourth of July week end never came back. Probably they were shanghaied by farmers and put to work.

St. Louis Star-Times: Nine times out of ten what a man yelling his head off for justice really wants is revenge.

Milwaukee Journal: With junior away in the air corps, the family again has the use of the car. However, as it turns out, junior has the gas.

Citronella

Citronella oil, formerly obtained from Java and Ceylon, now produced in small quantities in Middle America, is the basis of many important aromatics used in soaps, cosmetics, perfumes, pharmaceuticals and flavors.

A Verse for Today . . .

They which builded on the wall, and they that bare burdens, with those that laded, every one with one of his hands wrought in the work, and with the other hand held a weapon.—NEH. 4:17

In Lighter Vein

Obedient

Nancy, aged four, was learning to answer the telephone. Her mother explained that she should ascertain the identity of the person at the other end of the line.

Presently the telephone rang and Nancy hastened to answer. Recognizing her grandmother's voice she asked: "Is your name grandma?"

Army Humor

Rookies are still unwittingly producing humorous gems which are carrying their superiors to the verge of hysterics, according to the Sourdough Sentinel. Here are two samples:

Q—What rank NCO wears the following (showing sketch of staff sergeant's chevrons)?

A—Third rate sergeant.

Q—What is the first and last military duty of a soldier?

A—The first military duty of a soldier is to learn self discipline; the last duty of a soldier is to learn military courtesy.

Daily Anecdote

His Political Foe

Lord Balfour often found it difficult to remember the identity of recent acquaintances.

Early in his career, the nobleman was beaten for Parliament by the Westminster constituency, but was immediately elected from the London constituency. Shortly afterwards he was walking with a friend in the lobby of the House of Commons, when a man came up and said, "How do you do, Mr. Balfour? I am glad to see you. I trust you are in good health."

"Excellent," replied Balfour, "and I am charmed to see you looking so well. It is a real pleasure to meet you again, as it always has been."

Balfour walked on. "Who was that man?" he asked. "His face is familiar, but I cannot remember him."

"That," replied his companion, "is the man who beat you for the House of Commons in Westminster."

Pleasant News

(St. Louis Star-Times)

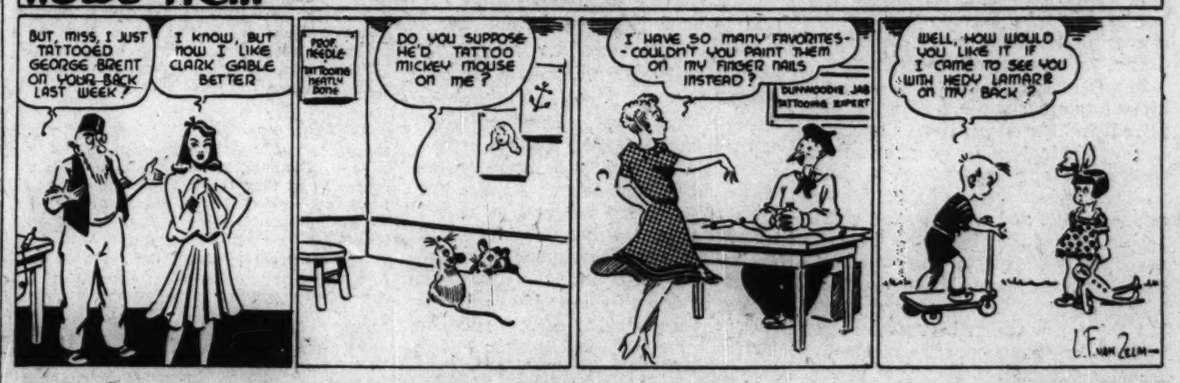
St. Louis, Mo.

The pleasantest news for a long time is the story of how St. Louis responded to the plight of Mrs. Mollie Purvine, 65-year-old widow who only a few days ago faced homelessness and starvation. Her social security allotment, due to the mysterious operations of Jefferson City, was late. The residence in which she rented two rooms was to be torn down, condemned by the city as unsafe.

A few hours after this account appeared in the Star-Times, offers of assistance began to pour in. Mrs. Purvine was given the choice of four sets of rooms, rent free, and has accepted the one which continues her in her familiar North Broadway neighborhood. Within two days $117 in voluntary cash contributions, given in sheer human kindness, relieved her immediate necessities.

The loneliness and trouble of an elderly woman touched the sympathies of the community. Amid stories of battle and sudden death, war and mutilation, man's inhumanity to man, it is a singularly moving story of charity and neighborliness.

Sergeant Filchock, United States Army
"Victory garden, my eye. I'm starting NOW to look for coal."


NEWS ITEM — GEORGE BURCHETT, BRITISH TATTOOING EXPERT, SAYS MANY ENGLISH GIRLS HAVE THEIR FAVORITE FILM STAR TATTOOED ON THEIR BACKS.
BUT, MISS, I JUST TATTOOED GEORGE BRENT ON YOUR BACK LAST WEEK?
I KNOW, BUT NOW I LIKE CLARK GABLE BETTER
DO YOU SUPPOSE HE'D TATTOO MICKEY MOUSE ON ME?
I HAVE SO MANY FAVORITES—COULDN'T YOU PAINT THEM ON MY FINGER NAILS INSTEAD?
WELL, HOW WOULD YOU LIKE IT IF I CAME TO SEE YOU WITH HEDY LAMARR ON MY BACK?
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*His Displacement Is Terrific*

By Le Pelley

HELLO SUSIE
HELLO POPPY
I HEAR TUBBY, BUDDY AND MARMADUKE ARE BACK IN TOWN —
IT'S ABOUT TIME! THE SHORTAGE OF MEN IS AWFUL
YES... I CERTAINLY MISSED TUBBY A LOT ...
WELL... I KNOW THE REASON FOR THAT
WHEN TUBBY ISN'T HERE HE LEAVES SUCH A BIG EMPTY SPACE ...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Co-operation Is a Good Idea Anywhere!*

By Rodgers

"It bears me how you city folks think you can tell us farmers how to run our business," ol' Jerry grumbled—
"But this isn't just a farm problem—" I started to say.
"Not a farm problem? My Goodness, if crows in the cornfield isn't a farm problem, what is?" he interrupted—
"I know, but this is a matter of getting the crows to cooperate with us," I told him—
And cooperation is as good an idea on a farm as it is anywhere else!" I insisted

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Streamlined Age*

By The Hagers

"Aunt Mat, don't run away, my pet! I'll join you downstairs," cooed Claudette.
Matilda smiled. "Did you hear that? The child is calling me 'Aunt Mat'."
"Claudette," I answered, "seems inclined To prune our given names, I find.
My manly stature, too, has shrunk Since she began to call me 'Unk'."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Morals of Bombing

For the United Nations, bombing is becoming more and more a primary instrument of warfare. The weapon the Axis used with horrible effect in Poland, the Netherlands, China, France, Britain, Yugoslavia, Greece, Russia, and Hawaii is being turned against it. From Rumania, Italy, Germany, China and the Pacific isles come reports of destruction wrought by Allied air might.

The raid on the Ploesti oilfields not only curtails sharply the main source of Nazi natural oil supplies but shows what the Axis must expect as British and American air power mounts. Indeed the fear of what is to come has already become a weapon. Millions of people in Germany and Italy are reported leaving the industrial and railway centers. Other German cities know what has happened to Cologne, Essen and Hamburg. Berlin itself apparently is being evacuated on orders from Dr. Goebbels himself.

The German people are struggling under the conviction that the Allies can proceed to the destruction of one German city after another, with decreasing resistance from Nazi defenders. Some reports describe the condition as one approaching panic. Others tell of citizens digging trenches or private shelters.

The Italian people have been put under particular pressure. Not only are they aware of Mr. Churchill's dire threats; they have received fresh warning from General Eisenhower. He has told them that the Allies suspended bombing after the fall of Mussolini, but that the Badoglio regime and the Germans have taken advantage of this leniency. He says the Allies will have to resume the pounding of military objectives and warns the people to stay away from them.

The whole situation testifies to the power of bombing as a weapon. Its very power, its small cost in personnel and the decreasing danger of retaliation all combine to make bombing a very attractive weapon. So far the peoples of the United Nations have not publicly questioned the ethics of their bombing. They have been satisfied to think that the enemy started it and that Allied bombing aims only at military objectives.

But new situations are developing. There should be no dodging the fact that thousands of civilians are being crushed by Allied bombs. Area bombing and night bombing cannot always hit factories or railways. Probably most people in the Allied countries would prefer to have bombs fall on German or Italian civilians if it will save casualties which might be incurred by invasion forces. Even if they faced more definitely the cruelty of it, they would feel that it was necessary to end a larger cruelty.

Yet it would be well for the people of Britain and America to face it. In so far as the Allies are counting on the frightfulness of bombing to break Axis morale, they must recognize that it is war against civilians. The hopes that Germany will crack and threats designed to make Italy surrender are based in large measure on the effect of bombs on civilians.

The Allied peoples are not going to drop so effective a weapon. But certainly they should not wield it carelessly or vengefully. They should refortify their determination to set up new barriers against war and all its instruments. They should resolve to make peace so secure that never again will such a weapon be employed except in the exercise of police power.

Jonah's Delight

"It's immense" is the comment of many a stool draper as he sinks meat-starved teeth into the latest—one hardly could call it a delicacy—to reach the grab-a-snack counters. Whether the remark refers more to sheer quantity than to gustatory enjoyment is left to the decision of the individual palate. For the newcomer is certainly a whale of a "burger," and there are those who insist that this Jonah's Delight not only looks like beef, but tastes like beef. Of course, there is always the chance that rationing and time have dulled the memory of the latter.

In any case, Friend Cow, after years of maintaining, without effort, a preferred position on grill and plate, had better start tooting her own horn. Even then she'll be somewhat at a disadvantage against such an expert blower as the whale, and with the red points against her at the start. It is true, she never really has owned up to her humbler role in the burger business, preferring the fame of her steaks and roasts, but she must have taken some secret pride in being queen of the picnic and roadside stand. So it would not be surprising if under the impetus of the whaleburger's challenge, she insisted that hamburgers drop their disguise and come out in the open as beefburgers.

Senator George on Taxes

Some frank insight as to the American tax probabilities is given by Senator Walter F. George, who as chairman of the Senate's Finance Committee passes on—and not infrequently rewrites—the Nation's tax legislation.

Whereas the President and the Secretary of the Treasury reiterate their demands for at least $12 billion in new revenues, Senator George, interviewed in his Vienna, Georgia, home where he has gone to sound the grass-roots sentiment, feels they will be lucky to get $5 or $6 billions additional.

Senator George expresses convictions similar to many observers of the tax scene, namely that for the practical reason that corporation and upper bracket income taxes are already at levels precluding much increase, and for the political reason that sales taxes are unacceptable to labor, the sole remaining source for substantial revenue increases lies among the middle-bracket income taxpayers.

Senator George expresses reasonable concern whether taxes can be boosted substantially in the middle brackets because, as so frequently noted, many in this bracket have experienced no increase in incomes, but rather the reverse as the cost of living has gone up.

But we should like to see him develop his thesis that excess profits taxes cannot be applied to those whose incomes have soared because of high war earnings. He insists that income taxes must be "uniform." Indeed, he asserts anything else would be illegal.

However, that "legality" fails to apply in the case of profits of war industries. Nor would an excess-profits tax on individuals seem to violate America's historic policy of taxing according to ability to pay.

A French Bid?

Generals de Gaulle and Giraud appear to have adopted a formula for a more workable division of powers within the French Committee for National Liberation. The details of the new set-up are rather complicated and some of them appear rather makeshift. But the fact that they have been undertaken shows that French leaders are even more aware today than before General Giraud visited Washington of the need for establishing unity among themselves.

This need is underscored by events in Italy; France needs an accredited voice for its interests in any settlement between the Allies and an Italian Government. Moreover, Commissioner Henri Bonnet, of the Committee, states: "When French troops land on the shores of France tomorrow, they must go there as the fighting forces of a recognized Allied government." And doubtless such a possibility will appeal to Americans and Britons as desirable.

The placing of General Giraud at the head of all French military forces, seems like a move to meet Washington's demands on this point. The assignment to General de Gaulle of all matters of a general nature, thus increasing his scope within the Committee, would seem to be only a quid pro quo by which a balance between the powers of the two co-Presidents is to be maintained.

One of the most striking reforms, that by which General Giraud becomes responsible, as Commander in Chief of the French forces, to the Committee, is in line with earlier demands by Fighting French elements. But if General Giraud can continue to receive military supplies directly from the Allies, his responsibility to the Committee may be only theoretical.

That the offices of the two leaders should have been revised at this time indicates that a satisfactory balance of power is being achieved within the Committee. If this is so, it may soon be possible for the United States and Britain to accord the Committee diplomatic recognition as a provisional government.

The Lady Next Door says her husband emphatically objects to whitewash experiments à la leg paint instead of the clean shirts he's been led to expect.

Our Readers Say—

What About It, Postwar Planners?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One hears quite rightly that we should buy war bonds and do this or that which will bring the war to an end that we may have peace again and live happy and normal lives.

I am working in an aircraft factory and like all my fellow workers want to see this horrible catastrophe end, and I am buying bonds. But peace—what about it?

Before going into the factory (after the emergency grew so great it was not difficult to find employment) I was forced for ten years or more to do whatever I could get to do, as business or industry was not hiring men or women above a stipulated age—usually thirty-five or thirty. Having a job today with a salary after the many deductions are made, does pay my rent, buys food, allows me to pay something on long-back debts, and gives me rest from the fears and anxieties that accompany unemployment.

Even though my heart like millions of others is torn on account of this war, I do have a peace I was not able to experience in time of peace. But the question is: After the war is ended, is it going to be a world of peace—an America of peace, equal rights, jobs for everyone needing employment with wages sufficiently high to warrant a decent standard of living? Will we the people—not just some of the people—have that feeling of security—that assurance of "having a job"?

Unless a program is definitely set up whereby men and women will be assured of jobs at right wages—be employable as to their qualifications and not as to how young they are—there will be no freedom or peace for the great majority, but other systems of WPA, SERA, etc., etc.

This important question should have deep and conscientious consideration and an answer found in postwar planning. A situation of the aforementioned is un-American and should not be tolerated in our United States of America whose principle is "Liberty and Justice for All."

Los Angeles (MRS.) LORENE R. FARRELL

In Another Hole?

"Our Mucking About . . . Allied to Something More Real"

(From Duncan Rowe, American Field Service ambulance driver, with the British Eighth Army.)

Did you know that I've been with an A. F. S. detachment with the de Gaullist French for six months? . . .

Last week I had a *malade*, Peter S——, and he was with me for several days while we were in transit. When I asked him where he was from, I was surprised to hear him say "Berlin." [Editor's Note—Many nationalities were included with the "Fighting French" under General Koenig.] He had been at the university there and got out in 1938 when things got to be unbearable. He wants to become a British subject some day, because he says "they are so much more politically advanced. So are the Americans."

In Germany during the 30's it was the indifference of everyone to what was going on in their government that was so distressing for him. No one cared what happened so long as their little circle of beliefs and securities were not touched.

We sat outside under mosquito netting talking; he wanted to see social work, social planning, something humane and orderly to be worked out between Great Britain and Russia—and, he hoped, America.

"But Germany will have to be occupied for years and years and years, generations and generations; they are political infants."

* * *

A year ago that day his battalion was getting out of Bir Hacheim after a 16-day siege by Rommel; 200 Stukas gave them a send-off and they broke through the minefields that night only to be cut up when they were caught between Jerry's cross-fire. "Maybe we don't do much," said Peter, "but the real loss for a soldier are the years of his life; it's time; and we can't get it back."

After the campaign was over, we came down from the hills south of Enfidaville and camped in an olive grove and our infantry was guarding prisoners-of-war near by. Every day they marched the prisoners to the beach for a swim; the Italians stumbled carelessly along and the Jerries swung neatly in step in route march, often singing German songs.

Then we bought gay pottery and water jugs from one of the natives and hung up our bright-colored blankets, bought a canary and cage, and a fishpond of earthenware that we filled with water and strewed cactus flowers in it, and scrounged tables, chairs and bedsprings from Jerry camps—and for about three weeks we lived like civilians.

* * *

Charles L—— joined our unit when we were at Sousse. His home had been destroyed and his family moved to a crowded native village near Sousse. The cities in central Tunisia were under constant attack from the RAF and Americans all the time. Jerry was there and the people have had the blitz at its worst.

What a pleasure and delight was the first meal that I had with his family! They were crowded into two small rooms and so we ate in the courtyard under the cool evening sky—sharing the three glasses, seven forks, four knives, and an assortment of plates and dishes. We talked and laughed and they plied me with questions about America, and laughed at my mistakes in French.

We had "couscous," a Tunisian dish that had a kind of a wheat pilaf base to which one adds all kinds of highly seasoned meats and vegetables. Dora and Freda, Charles's two pretty sisters, sat on my right and left.

Their aunt hovered around the table and every now and then she would go out to our truck and ask the blacks (the Senegalese) who were waiting for us if they didn't want to come in; then she would come back laughing and tell me what they said. "Non, non, nous n'avons pas faim. Merci, merci, maman." The blacks are very childlike.

They were all so gay and charming that you would hardly think that they had lost their home and all possessions in the war, and that the Germans had kept them for seven months in those close crowded quarters. They were trying to get to another city a hundred miles away where they had relatives, but the one railroad was blown up. So several days later I took an ambulance and drove them all there in it.

I'm now at a post with an artillery regiment; my bed is between three palm trees and green dates fall on my bed (a stretcher on four Jerry petrol cans) all during the night. About 25 yards away, some natives have little patches of corn, tomatoes, peppers, figs, beans, and peaches. They irrigate them daily by the most primitive methods—an ancient well with a crude pulley affair.

Each morning I go over for water, and today I took the natives some tea and sugar in some envelopes. Later the proprietor (I suppose) returned to where I was writing this letter and presented me with two eggs and with grateful "Merci, merci."

* * *

After weeks of ennui, after intense moments with bleeding, dying men, after wading through the petty intrigues of army existence, after thinking of nothing but eating, sleeping and working, and waiting, waiting; after the mélange of soldiers of all races and stages of civilization, the mercenaries, and the opportunists, and the clash of vulgarities, envyings, trivialities; after finding the extreme decency of men in the most difficult physical circumstances, after the heroisms of the workshop which are often greater than that of the battlefield (where fighting is by instinct), after the deluge of hollow patriotism and the reality of "blood, sweat, and tears," after witnessing the victory and glory of masses of troops (Eighth Army) and the glow of pride over all on the one hand and the individual torment and fear of oblivion on the other, after the confusion and fighting dies (for a while), we suffer a sea change, our little mucking about seems allied to something, something that makes us more united, that shatters our romantic dream-world for one more real, more indestructible, more universal—a recognition of those old things that undergo a renewing effect by our experience.

The war, they say, is entering another phase.

Wanted: A Strong Anti-Nazi Boot in Italy

An Intimate Message From Washington

By William H. Stringer

Few barbs so far have been hurled at the State Department or White House because Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has preferred to deal for the nonce with a King and a hard-bitten General rather than await the possible flowering of a revolt which might produce a more palatable leadership.

The reported strikes and working-class rallies in Northern Italy, the diverse stirrings of the "underground," and the refusal of troops to fire upon Milan rioters may yet reveal the outline of a genuine "people's revolution." In such case, and particularly if Marshal Badoglio should dally overlong with the proffered terms of unconditional surrender, we might expect to hear charges that the Anglo-American strategists had misjudged the situation, and that perhaps the line taken by last week's notorious Office of War Information broadcast was right after all.

For the present, however, criticism has been silenced by the prompt action of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull in telling the public what was intended concerning Italy, and why.

Public reaction to the OWI broadcast sharply criticizing the King and Marshal Badoglio has indicated general agreement with the President's thesis. Congress, which voted the OWI $24,000,000 out of the $27,000,000 it requested for overseas operations this year, is expected to scrutinize closely the operations of OWI's foreign department when the legislators return this Fall. Congress will probably investigate also the pedigree of "John Durfee," OWI's mythical commentator on foreign affairs, although one Washington wag has suggested that the entire matter of OWI policy be settled in a public debate between "John Durfee" and "D. C. Speaker," the equally mythical gentleman of the Associated Press.

It is not difficult to understand the apprehensions of the anti-Fascists—including Italians—within and without the OWI, as they watch the process of events in their homeland across the Atlantic. They know that the United Nations' war aims are to rid the world of Fascism and Naziism.

They realize that in Italy the momentary need is to encourage a regime strong enough to kick out the Nazis, just as in North Africa the first necessity was to discover someone with sufficient authority to order Vichy-ized French commanders to "cease fire."

Yet they fear that if reactionary politicians are bolstered in office now, they will be able to install henchmen in strategic positions, suppress opponents in the name of security, and so "rig" candidates and ballots in the postwar elections that the chance for a truly democratic outcome will be lost.

There is every reason here to believe that these fears are largely groundless. No one is blinking at the case histories of the men with whom it is presently necessary, on the grounds of military expediency, to deal. The King of Italy endured Mussolini and his Fascism for 21 long years. As for Marshal Badoglio, he did Mussolini's bidding in Ethiopia and received for it the title of Duke of Addis Ababa. He was Il Duce's military adviser and chief of staff until the aggression against Greece broke down.

But when the days of battle are past, then, it is held, will ensue a different story. For the United Nations have promised, not merely the demise of Fascism, but popular choice in the liberated nations of postwar governments based on the Four Freedoms.

"Eventually Italy will reconstitute herself," President Roosevelt declared in his latest address to the Nation. "It will be the people of Italy who will do that, choosing their own government in accordance with the basic democratic principles of liberty and equality." And to all nations enslaved by the Nazis and Fascists he reiterated:

"It is our determination to restore these conquered peoples to the dignity of human beings, masters of their own fate, entitled to freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, freedom from fear."

It may require continual vigilance to realize this goal, but no pledge could be stated more clearly.

The Wide Horizon

Results of Alcoholism

By Dr. Lawrence Kolb

Assistant Surgeon General, Division of Mental Hygiene, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Extracts from a lecture on "The Public Health Aspects of Alcoholism" at the School of Alcohol Studies at Yale University.

Without definitely defining what an intemperate user is, Haggard and Jellinek* estimate that there are from 2,000,000 to 2,400,000 intemperate users in the United States.

There are no accurate statistics covering all phases of the alcohol problem; consequently its extent is not accurately known. The best statistics available are those dealing with admissions to hospitals for mental disease of patients suffering with alcoholic psychoses, and with deaths due to alcoholism.

Alcoholism is a major cause of insanity. . . . In 1939, 13,068 patients suffering with psychoses were admitted for the first time to the New York State mental hospitals. Of these, 6.6 per cent were suffering with alcoholic psychoses. In the same year, 4.5 per cent of all first admissions to state mental hospitals in the United States were suffering from alcoholic psychoses. In New York, 10.5 per cent of all males and 2.3 per cent of all females admitted for the first time to the New York State mental hospitals were suffering from alcoholic psychoses.

* * *

The reported deaths due to alcoholism are an understatement of the actual number of deaths due to this cause. Physicians are inclined to report their deaths as due to some other cause wherever possible. In spite of this tendency, alcohol causes more deaths than any one of numerous infectious diseases.

Jellinek has made a comprehensive study of this subject. In 1940, deaths from alcoholism as a primary cause were 1.9 per 100,000. Jellinek points out that if to these were added deaths from other conditions to which alcoholism was a secondary cause . . . the rate would be 5.4 per 100,000.

The Bureau of the Census has estimated that deaths from alcoholism as a primary and secondary cause are probably understated by at least one half. Correcting his 1940 figures according to this estimate, Jellinek finds that the rate for all deaths in which alcoholism was reported as involved is 10.8 per 100,000 of the population of all ages.

Alcohol has caused more deaths in the United States than in any foreign country for which statistics are available.

In 1941, in a group of 1,206 cities with an aggregate population of 39,462,821, a total of 729,043 persons were arrested and held for prosecution because of intoxication or of driving while intoxicated. This is an increase of approximately 15 per cent since 1939. An additional 176,224 were held for prosecution for disorderly conduct, much of which was doubtless due to drinking.

* * *

The only really comprehensive survey of persons treated for alcoholism in a large city was made in New York in 1933. According to this survey, 14,221 different alcoholic patients were discharged from 113 municipal and voluntary hospitals in the city. State hospitals were not included in the study. If we apply this rate to the country as a whole, we get 252,361 as the number of cases of serious alcoholism treated for acute episodes during that year.

I have recently gathered reports of persons treated for serious alcoholism in seven large cities of the United States including New York. These reports were incomplete in all cases. The rates per 100,000 for 1939 range from 163.1 in New York to 327.4 in Detroit. The New York rate was based on Bellevue Hospital only, and the Detroit rate on the Receiving Hospital only. The rate of emergency hospital admissions for alcoholism in San Francisco for 1942 was 410.9 per 100,000. The rate there jumped more than 100 points from 1940 and was the highest for any city for which information was obtained. . . .

Dr. Ralph S. Banay, Psychiatrist-in-Charge, Division of Psychiatry, in Sing Sing Prison has made an exhaustive study of the alcohol factor in crimes committed by persons committed to that prison for the fiscal years 1935-36 to 1939-40, inclusive. . . . Of 651 inmates admitted because of homicide during the five-year period, 16 per cent were intoxicated at the time of the commission of the crime. Of 508 inmates admitted for sex crimes, 22 per cent were intoxicated at the time of the commission of the crime.

As to sex differences, approximately 13 times more men than women are arrested for drunkenness; six times more men than women die from alcoholism, and six times more become insane because of alcoholism.

Dr. Kolb's views on prevention and control of alcoholism will follow in a subsequent article.

*Dr. E. M. Jellinek quoted above is Director of the School of Alcohol Studies, and Dr. Howard W. Haggard, Director of the Laboratory of Applied Physiology, both at Yale University.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year....$12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months....$6.00 — One month....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.